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CITY ITEMS.

AN HOUR OR TWO AMONG KAY & CO.'S HOLIDAY BOOKS.

Somewhere, but where we just now fail to recall, an humorist has sketched an epicurean vagabond, who, of holidays, haunted the doorways of the London cook shops; thus, by filling his nostrils with the aroma of gastronomic delicacies, appeasing somewhat the longings of his palate. As the dishes were borne from the cook shop the starving epicurean was wont to add zest to his vapory banquet, by assigning to the savory viands the table they were to grace, and the guests they were to delight.

In the same spirit is it a satisfaction for us to haunt, when the Christmas Holidays are being ushered in the well filled counters of "KAY & Co.'s Book Store." Loitering over the typographical wonders and delicacies of engraving and binding displayed thereon, we grapple despairingly in our vest pocket corners for a turned piece—"greenback"—that never turns up. Like our epicurean cousin-vagabond, we can only sniff the aroma of the rare mental repasts, prepared for such, as, having fat purses, with good greenbacks lined, can gratify their own longings, or their generous impulses in purchasing for the delight of others.

Standing, this December afternoon, in KAY & CO.'S salesroom, we give imaginative ownership to each rare volume, as we feast our eyes on the clean sharp letters, the beautiful press work, the delicately tinted paper, the artistic bindings and the genial, spirited and rarely executed engravings, that adorn so many of the illustrated and standard editions of famous authors; and scores of especial Christmas volumes, that cover the counters.

Many a tinder bibliographical bonfire for the holidays, have we, for nigh two score years, inspected at KAY & CO.'s; but never a better than that prepared for the incoming Christmas.

With what delight should we, e'er our years were "in the sear and yellow leaf," have dispatched to fair BELINDA this exquisite "Farringford Edition of Tennyson;" this choicely illustrated "Gems of Tennyson;" this "Idyls of the King," wherein the rare fancy of the artist illumes the rarer fancy of the poet's verse. "Morte D'Arthur," "Home They Brought Her Warrior Dead," "The Lady of Shalott," "Floating down to Camelot,"—beautiful art dreams born of tender verse—By y'r leave, fair Belinda, you would not these choice volumes still? "The gin st of Love but acts anew, what Love when living used to do."

And to you, gentle ETHEL, this "Book of Rubies," wherein are all the most notable love poems in the English language. To you, also, this "Festival of Song" through which for six charmed evenings its arranger sings those songs with which the best known poets have charmed the world. Thirty of America's most gifted painters have by their illustrations of the text added fresh charms to the verse. A rare book, gentle ETHEL, and worthy a queen's acceptance.

To you, Mistress LUCY, we send this "Shakspeare's Songs and Sonnets," where famous JOHN GILBERT has, in thirty quaint and beautiful etchings, wedded his genius with the poet's never dying lines; also this "Poets of the Elizabethan Age," in which BIRKET FOSTER vies with JOHN GILBERT who shall best by characteristic drawings, illume the songs that breathe the chivalry of the Tudor day. To you, also, this "Christmas Poems and Ballads," wherein the poet and the artist have graced with their genius, the story of the day when CHRIST was born.

To you, faithful servant of the Living GOD, we give this "Christian Armor," an eloquent volume whose beautiful illustrations present to the eye the precept, *"Take unto yourselves the whole armor of God,"* you have so often presented in words to the heart. To you, also, this "Christmas Carol," "Christ was born on Christmas Day," and this "Three Kings of Orient," and this "Twenty-third Psalm," each being, in their Ancient Missial style of illumination, of each a part.

To you, dear friend, whose thoughts dwell often in that land "where not a wave of sorrow rolls," we send this "Christian Ballads," and this "Songs of Praise and Devotion," these "Sacred Allegories," this "Christian Year," this "Bishop Heber's Poems," this "Wayside Hymns," these "Parables of the New Testament." Although your eye of faith looketh for those glories "it has not entered into the heart of man to conceive," yet, we know your natural eye will linger long and lovingly on the choice illustrations that accompany, on the beautiful pages, the clear, gratefully-sized type that form those volumes.

To you, whilhoin school-day friend, this "Round of Days," a most beautiful volume from the English press. Lay this superb book upon your centre table, for there is in its striking illustrations, food for many a talk, and thought for many an else idle half hour. Also, these "Pictures of Society," a thoroughly English book, representing modern society; being a gallery of England's men and women, with occasional landscapes, and sea views; a book to be highly spoken of and much desired.

To you, quiet MAUDE, we give this "Artists Edition of the Sketch Book," wherein the mellow prose of IRVING has found loving illustration in one hundred and thirty drawings by eminent artists. A book to be handled daintily, to turn whose leaves is a continuous delight; and to read whose pages is ever a pleasure. To you, also, this "Early English Poets, from CHAUCER to POPE," this "Favorite English Poems of Modern Times," two books to covet. In them are three hundred happy illustrations, drawn by artists as eminent as the poets whose verse they illustrate. Also, this "King's Bell," by STODDARD, with its eight full page drawings of great beauty, and this "Schiller's Lay of the Bell," with forty-three oblong quarto illustrations by MORITZ RETZSCH. Over these rare volumes muse in thy cheerful parlor, quiet MAUDE; or in thy dainty chamber murmur with delight.

To thee, dear friend, "Who in the love of nature holds communion with her visible forms," goes greeting this "In the Woods," this "Forest Hymn," this "Forest Pictures in the Adirondacks," this "Poetry of the Fields," this "Poetry of the Woods," this "Thompson's Seasons," this "Goldsmith's Deserted Village," where, through all, the painter vies with the poet's art to show

"Where be all new delights, cool streams and wells,
Arbors o'ergrown with woodbine, caves and dells,
Choose where thou wilt."

To thee, companion of many a day, building amid the fields and woods, that homestead, which was ever to crown thy business success, I send for the cozy library, this "Derby's Iliad" the best English rendering of "Homer," this "Life of Burke," this "Forsyth's Life of Cicero," this "Grimm's Life of Michael Angelo." Four works whose russet bindings harmonize with thy autumn woods; and whose large clear type will be grateful to thine eyes, however-so-much the thick leaves of summer, or the cloudy skies of November darken the library window. Here is also "An Thou Wilt," choice editions of rare "Kit North's Noctes Ambrosiæ," whose sparkling lines grow more brilliant upon such paper and in such type. Here are famous editions of "Irving," of "Hawthorne," of "Cooper," of "Scott," of "Hood," of "Hallam," of "Lamb," all printed upon such delicately tinted paper, and in such choice type, with such clear sharp press work, that the very seme of luxurious reading seems reached.

Did'st ever sit in misery, while some stuttering, mumbling reader, stumbled through a favorite poem, or a choice chapter of a rare author, and not think it was like reading an ill-y printed volume, in which the small type, dingy paper, and smuggy press work pained thy eye, and dulled the author's thoughts? Did'st ever hear the same passages rendered by a mellow-toned, clear-voiced, appreciative reader, and not think it was like perusing the choice lines of a favorite author, printed with fair sharp type, on tinted paper, where the pressman's skill and the binder's art set off the pages? An thou wantest books, old friend, let not a penny or two of price mislead thy choice. A good book is a choice friend, and all the better for being well dressed.

Into thy package, old companion, I slip for the curly-headed romp, whose eyes are like her's we've danced together with at many a frolic, this illustrated "Hans Andersen's Stories." Tender child poems told in choicest prose. Also, this "Child's Picture Book," containing fine wood engravings, of large quarto size, of eighty of the most celebrated pictures of great English painters. A rare book, not without charms for older folk.

To the merry boy, who has in the corner of his eye a twinkle kin to thine, I send this old but ever welcome "Robinson Crusoe." You will hardly recognize in this beautiful form, adorned by so numerous cleverly designed engravings, the little pudgy volume of our youth. Also this new story of "The Adventures of a Little French Boy," a Swiss Family Robinson class of tale, told with French sparkle and *élan*; illustrated with the grace of French artists; but totally clear of "*French* morality." Also this fine English edition of "Routledges' Every Boy's Annual."

To the other lad, round whose mouth sometimes tightens the pensive smile his mother owns, I send this "Arabian Nights," this "Grimm's Popular Tales," this "Water Babies," this "Esop Fables," this "Boy's Book of Useful Information," this series of "Pinnimen's Mythology." When he gets older, he shall have those nice editions of "Goldsmith, of "Burns," of "Scottish and English Ballads," lying yonder. Until then these I send will feed the faint of the poet that lies lurking in his blood.

The "Rosy Diamond's," "Planche's Select Fairy Tales," "Aunt Fanny's Night Caps," capital books by the way; and "Cousin Alice Series" I send to that elder daughter whose clear brown eyes look out from under brows which are as do her mother's. To that eldest hope, who, happy in his gun, dealt such havoc this fall in your clumps of woods, to squirrel and to bird, I send this set of "Mayne Reid's Wonderful Tales;" this set of Cooper's "Leatherstocking Tales;" this "Golden Hair, a Tale of the Pilgrim Fathers;" this "Anthony Waymouth, or the Gentlemen Adventurers;" this "American Boy's Own Book of Sports;" and this beautiful copy of "Reynard the Fox," on tinted paper, with sixty illustrations by Kaulback.

To the quizzical little bit of sunshine, that pops up on to your knee at desert, I send this queer book with the gutta percha face fitting comically into all the laughable pictures; and this "Lilliput Levee"; this charming "Children in the Woods," by Stoddard, and this package of brilliantly illustrated "London Toy Books," full a score of quaint comic stories as will make laughter for old and young for months. Also these spirited quartos of "Death of Cock Robin," "Mother Hubbard," "Frog he would a Wooing Go," "Malt that lay in the house that Jack Built." Look over them on the sly, old friend, or while reading them to the little ones, and recollecting the course cuts of the books of the young days, note with delight the spirit, the humor and the beauty of these, and thou shalt be pardoned for humming "O, would I were a Child again."

To one who will come to your home in the wood for the Christmas days, a bud and quite a rose, one, who, "O'er Young to Marry Yet," listen with flushed cheek, and glistening eye, as you read "Coleridge's Genevieve"—one you will know by the brown hair that is like some over which grows the daisy; and by a voice that will make you start as you hear it in the Christmas songs around the twilight fire, coming like an echo of one now singing Christmas carols around the great white throne,—to her, give the illustrated "Songs of Seven," by Jean Ingelow, that I send; "The Golden Leaves from American and Modern Poets," "The Golden Treasury," Longfellow's Poems, the beautiful series of "Riverside Classics," which embrace "Paul and Virginia," "Vicar of Wakefield," Elizabeth, and other like standard and tried volumes; also the golden-clasped, velvet-bound "Book of Prayer." There is a leaf folded—

"Time to shut up," says a shrill voice, and we start from our musings over KAY & Co's well filled book shelves, to find our friend, and all his boys and girls, the bud not quite a rose, quiet Maude, fair Belinda, gentle Ethel, are but as "Elia's" dream children.

We walk out into the clear starlight night, unconsciously envying those who have the greenbacks to spend, as we should have liked to, and the little ones and the friends to gratify as we dreamed we had. As the chill air nips shrewdly, we think, while our heart beats warm with "peace and good will to all men," what avails a few dollars, more or less to leave behind, when "thee, the all beholding sun shall see no more in all his course," and how much, in the sum of life's happiness, is the love of children, and the gratification of friends, and a happy Christmas time.

Magnificent Present for a Lady.

Now that everybody is investing more or less spare cash in the way of making their friends happy, we have a word of advice to people or some, to wit: That the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, sold at No. 27 Fifth street, is the most appropriate and valuable gift to a lady that could be made. We designate the Wheeler & Wilson because it is universally admitted to be superior to any other in the market. Their orders for this purpose have already been unusually numerous.

Silks.

To those wanting silks of any kind we say go to the great holiday sale of Barker & Co., 59 Market street.

Get Some

But a Grover & Baker for a Christmas gift.

Central Park Skating Club.

Proposals will be received until December 16th for the lease of the Restaurant and Skate rooms of the Central Park Skating Company, 9th Ward, Pittsburgh. For further information apply to D. F. Orwig, Superintendent, office Citizens' Passenger Railway Company, Penn street, or to John K. Shinn, P., Ft. W. C. R'y Co.'s Freight Depot, Penn street.

None but a Grover & Baker

Will answer for all family purposes.

At the Great Semi-annual Sale of

Barker & Co., 59 Market street, you can buy anything and print cheap. Try and see if it is not so.

General Dry Goods Dealers

Will find a large stock of standard makes of domestic goods in our assortment. Bruner's Balmoralls. A sail of fine and domestic Skirts, of well known brands; Keystone, Waterville, Home, Middlesex, Watervliet, and Lady Washington Shawls. Prints, of all standard brands. Muslins, of all widths. Blankets, all sizes and weights. Merinos, Silks, Colorgs and Delaines. Bates & Bell's, 21 Fifth street.

No Sewing Machine

Will embroider but a Grover & Baker.

Wholesale Buyers.

For every description of standard makes of cotton goods, at the very lowest net prices, go to Bates & Bell's, Fifth street.

A Grover & Baker

Is the most appropriate Holiday gift.

Wholesale Buyers

Of Dry Goods cannot your interests by examining the stock of Barker & Co., 59 Market street.

Remember

McClarran's drug store 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth.

A Grover & Baker

Will make the home cheerful and happy.

Parvlance's Card Photographs,

Are taken in any weather, in all the various popular styles, singly or by the dozen, at 25 cents each. We guarantee satisfaction. Gallery corner Fifth and Market streets.

Fathers, Brothers and Sons,

Should get a Grover & Baker for a Christmas gift.

Boots and Shoes.

If you want the most reliable and satisfactory goods in this line at prices which cannot fail to please you, call at South & Ross's, No. 64 Market street, and we feel assured you will not be disappointed. Bear in mind the place, South & Ross's, 64 Market street.

Shawls and Cloaks.

The place to buy these, just now in particular, is unquestionably Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street. Remember their great clearance sale.

A Grover & Baker

Is a health restorer to broken down needle-women.

Dress Goods

For ladies and misses. Almost anything wanted in this line can be had at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market st.

Boy's Private Instruction.

A few lads will be received into the family of the Principal of Beaver Female Seminary and Musical Institute, January 2, 1866. Address Rev. R. T. Taylor.

The Grover & Baker

Is the simplest, cheapest and best in use.

Don't Be Without One.

There is no family where sewing is to be done should be without one of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines. They do every kind of sewing equally well, and universally give the most complete and thorough satisfaction. They can be had at Carpenter's, 27 Fifth street, where a large collection of them may always be seen.

As a War Measure.

It was deemed necessary for our government to issue notes as lawful money. As a peace measure, and to help call in the currency, Sawyer's Barber's Toilet Soap is offered at 20 cents a cake.

Reunion Presentation.

The elegant set of silver purchased by the Eagle Fire Company No. 1, and which has been on exhibition during the past week, will be drawn for at City Hall, on Friday evening, December 15th, 1865. The ladies, on entering the hall, will be presented with a prize card which will entitle them to a chance in the drawing. We have no doubt, from the care taken in making arrangements for the reunion, as well as the drawing, that a pleasant time may be anticipated, and would advise all our friends, especially the ladies, to be present on the occasion. Don't forget City Hall, Friday evening, December 15, 1865.

Dressing Bureaus

And Cottage suites. A splendid article for sale by R. D. Bridges, 75 multibird street.

Don't Do It.

Reader, if you want a sewing machine on which you can depend, don't throw your money away on any of the cheap humbugs now offering in the market. Get a good machine like the Wheeler & Wilson and your purchase will always give you satisfaction; but buy a bad one and it will be an endless source of trouble and annoyance to you. The Wheeler & Wilson machine needs no puffing. The public understand its merits and buy it in preference to all others, a fact which goes far to prove its superiority. Mr. R. D. Crosby, 57 Fifth street, is the agent for this machine here.

Public Sale of Furniture.

The handsome furniture, books, &c., of the late W. K. Pierce, will be sold by A. Leggate, Auctioneer, on Thursday, December 14th, at 10 o'clock, at the dwelling, No. 8 Irwin avenue, near Neville's Lead Factory, on Western avenue, Allegheny.

A Further Reduction

In the price of North Carolina Tar at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street. Turpentine, linseed oil and white lead at the lowest rates.

Patent Medicines

Cheaper than elsewhere in the city. Remember the place for drugs, oils, white lead and patent medicines, Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street.

The Perfection of Medical Science.

Have you a bad cough or cold?
Have you a sore throat or Hoarseness?
Have you Bronchitis?
Have you Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Whooping Cough, Croup, Night Sweats, or any disease of the Pulmonary organs, use
Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry.
Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry.
Sold by the only agents here, McClaren & McKeenan, successors to Swayne & Co., 80 Market street, corner of Diamond, near Fifth.

The Daily Commercial

NON-IMPORTATION OF CATTLE.

The prompt passage by the House of Representatives, of Mr. Wentworth's bill prohibiting the importation of cattle, so long as there is any danger from the disease which is afflicting other countries, is creditable and important. We presume the Senate will pass it not less promptly. The cattle disease has been carried into different parts of Europe by the importation of cattle, and there was no reason why we should suppose that it would make its appearance here from the same cause.

Chicago Financially.

The Chicago *Journal* of Monday evening says: There is no abatement in the stringency which has pervaded the money market of late; if anything, it is on the increase as the banks are discriminating more closely, and in many instances refuse to discount really good notes less paper. The rates of interest are quoted at 10 per cent. at the banks, and 12@24 per cent. per month on the street.

The offerings of Eastern Exchange are very light, and there is no change in rates; heavy remittance of currency are being made from New York to make up the deficiency in the supply. In this manner, during the past ninety days, somewhere in the neighborhood of ten millions of dollars have been sent to the East, depleting the West of just so much cash. The apparent need for shipping grain during the season of navigation was neglected, and the system of "corners" established, so that at the time of the opening the indebtedness of the West to the East in kind was for the greater part abandoned. The York trade at this season of the year was heavy as dull as it now is, and there is nothing worthy of mention going on from there. The Wheeler & Wilson machine needs no puffing. The public understand its merits and buy it in preference to all others, a fact which goes far to prove its superiority. Mr. R. D. Crosby, 57 Fifth street, is the agent for this machine here.

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MUSICIENCE DONATION.—D. A. G. Egbert, who resides at Overing, Mercer county, Pa., and will know as a peripatetic millionaire, is well and a philanthropic citizen. During a recent visit to Philadelphia, Dr. Egbert submitted to the managers of the Northern Home for Friendless Children the following truly liberal proposition, viz: The Doctor will donate a lot of the best land in Mercer county, of 200 acres, worth $20,000, and will erect thereon buildings at a cost not less than $10,000, capable of accommodating from four to five hundred children. Mr. Watson, another philanthropic citizen of Philadelphia, will endow the institution with $50,000. The orphans of soldiers and sailors will find in this institution a safe and happy home, and so will any friendless children. The ground for the edifice is to be broken early in the spring. The entire institution is to be under the joint auspices of the Northern Home of Philadelphia, and a board of officers to be chosen from Pittsburgh. The property is designed to be a great Western institution, although open to friendless children from all parts of the State.

THE COTTON SUPPLY FOR ENGLAND.—Secretary McCulloch has written a letter to the Hon. T. H. Dudley, our Liverpool Consul, in which he states that from the best information he can obtain, he estimates the amount of old cotton in the Southern States, that was in a condition to be sent to market at the time of the surrender of Savannah did not exceed 1,000,000 bales, and this year's crop will not exceed 300,000 bales. Mr. Dudley bases his opinion to Europe upon letters of the cotton manufacturers of England upon this statement, and thinks that our home consumption, in view of the general prosperity of the South and the demand for cotton goods, will cause the exportation of a large proportion of the cotton supply for England, so far as this country is concerned, is meagre, and her manufacturers will have to depend largely upon other sources to meet their demand.

THE WOOL TRADE.—The wool trade is grown immensely within the last five years. In 1860 250,000,000 pounds of wool were imported from foreign countries; in 1861, 76,000,000. In 1860 the United States produced 60,000,000 pounds of wool; in 1861, 90,000,000. In 1860 we imported about $7,000,000 worth of manufactured woolens; in 1861, over $31,000,000. Value of woolen goods manufactured in the United States in 1864, $150,000,000, and nearly the product of the single State of Massachusetts.

RETURN OF THE STEAMER WORCESTER.—We learn from our Baltimore exchanges that the steamer Worcester, of the new Baltimore and Liverpool line, which sailed for the latter place on the 25th ult., has been safely towed back to Baltimore, with several hundred miles out at sea. She will be immediately repaired and dispatched again at an early day.

IMPORTANT QUESTION.—The question to be argued before the Supreme Court, in Washington, on Friday next, is very important. The arguments will not only include the constitutionality of the act prescribing the test oath, but the equally important question how far the pardon of the President restores the party pardoned to his *status quo ante bellum*.

UNSEIZABLE SHIPS.—The British are building vessels with air-tight compartments between the double bottoms, and the lower deck for some distance between the knees and to the ends, so that in the event of their springing a leak they will not sink lower than the water line. The number of each vessel, hence the weight of the cargo will be regulated accordingly. This plan is designed more for the purpose of saving the lives of those on board than the vessels, although it may be equally available for both when near a port. Along the coasts of Great Britain, where collisions are of frequent occurrence, it must be of great value.

CLOSING OF THE CANALS.—Unless the weather should commit it, the Schuylkill canal will not close on the 15th instant, as has been rumored. Ice, however, are beginning to be on for the winter, to avoid the possibility of being frozen in along the line.

Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. III. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 13, 1865. NO. 80.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

Veteran Reserve Corps Officers.

Interviews with the President.

Case of Senator Stockton, of N. J.

Indian Affairs Quite Favorable.

THE CABINET MEETING YESTERDAY.

CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.

Commodore Hull Relieved from Command

Action of Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, December 12.

The Veteran Reserve Officers.

Resolutions will be introduced in both Houses to-morrow, requesting the Secretary of War to suspend an order for mustering out the Veteran Reserve Corps officers, until Congress shall decide whether they shall be made part of the increase of the Regular Army.

Gens. Grant, Logan, and Kilpatrick.

Senators Guthrie and Wilson, and Justice Swayne, of the Supreme Court, had an interview with the President to-day.

Case of Senator Stockton.

Prominent New Jersey politicians are here urging early action in the case of Senator Stockton, of that State.

Indian Affairs.

Official dispatches from the West state that, on the whole, Indian affairs are looking quite favorable. Some depredations are being committed by stragglers.

Cabinet Meeting.

A full session of the Cabinet was held to-day, but did not last long.

Contested Seats.

The House Election Committee is preparing for active work. It has seven contested cases before it already. All but two are from the West.

Commodore Hull

Was relieved to-day from command of the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Speaker Colfax

Delivered his lecture, "Across the Continent," to-night, before a large audience.

The Monroe Doctrine.

So far as can be learned neither Committee on Foreign Affairs propose to take any immediate action on the numerous resolutions before them relative to the enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

The Chicago *Journal* of Monday says: We learn on the change in this city that Samuel Sprecher, grain dealer, has been compelled into pecuniary embarrassment in consequence of the sudden decline in grain, and lives six thousand dollars on contracts for corn to arrive, on his account to the amount of about fifteen cents loses to that extent. What his other liabilities are we have not learned.

The Baltimore *American* of Monday says the large steamship Allegheny, one of the fleet recently purchased by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and which had been running between the ports of Baltimore and New York, has been withdrawn from the line for subsequent repair asserted its incorrigeness, to which end the ship was docked at Pier No. 4, and hidden off. The latest news, however, was received on Saturday evening at the Exchange Office, which was open until 10 o'clock, and 11 o'clock on that afternoon the operation of discharging cargo was still in progress, that the vessel was broken in two, but the chances of saving her was slight.

A proposition submitted by General Price, of the Cavalry Bureau, for the organization of the cavalry arm of the service, meets with the approval of the Secretary of War. The plan contemplates that no soldier shall be permanently mounted until he has received a year's drill in the infantry, and has proved himself capable of properly taking care of his horse.

A portion of the War Department clerical force is busily engaged in preparing a register of the volunteer force engaged in suppressing the late rebellion. The information thus obtained is not published, and will be of quite a comprehensive character, including the names of the deeds of valor performed by that branch of the service. The draft notwithstanding is among those which have been discontinued.

In consideration of the amount of services rendered to the Government through the telegraph wires during the rebellion, Secretary Stanton, Generals Meigs, Dix, Halleck, Scofield, and Alson Slaiger and Major T. T. Eckert, Brigadier Generals U. S. A. All Division Superintendents of Military Telegraphs, are made Lieutenants.

The Savannah *Herald*, of the 9th instant, states that the Georgia House of Representatives passed a resolution ratifying the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, prohibiting slavery. The Senate on Friday adopted the same amendment. Alexander H. Stephens peremptorily declines being a candidate for United States Senator. C. J. Jenkins, recently elected Governor, has declined to call an election to the Legislature on the 8th, declaring his inauguration at present, and appointing the 24th inst. as the day for the election of Senator, suggesting that the Legislature take recess until the 1st of January, when they will be convened to hear a proclamation on the 4th, declaring Gen. H. Benhanan, Ely Cabaniss and W. P. Wellborn elected Representatives. Judge Reid declares further that, as at present advised, no certificates will be given Hon. Linton Stephens. Nothing is said in the proclamation about the election of Governor.

The War Department has accepted the resignation of Major General Gillmore, dated 4th inst., and Brigadier General Eustis, dated the 4th inst.

The resignation of Major General Wilson has been revoked, and he is directed to remain on duty.

Hon. Fitz Henry Warren has accepted the position of Minister to Guatemala, and is expected to leave for that country shortly.

General Kilpatrick will not visit Europe as was contemplated, owing to the change in the ship's destination from New York to Valparaiso early in January.

The Canadian Government offers, as an exchange for the privilege of selling their produce in our market, under the present Reciprocity treaty, to charge and reopen the Welland and St. Lawrence canal, so as to admit vessels drawing nine feet of water. They also propose securing navigation from Chicago to the Atlantic, and giving the same privilege to American vessels on the Canadian canals. If favorable report is made to this proposition, the Canadian authorities propose that this object shall be accomplished by concurrent legislation between the two countries.

The New York *Times* correspondent, "Malakoff," dating from Paris on the 2th ult., sends a disquisition by Lamartine on political affairs in that country, published in the imperial periodical *Les Entretien Lettereaux*. He boldly defends the Emperor Maximilian's policy, and says it is a sublime conception, vast as the ocean and grand as all that World is apt to call an invention of a statesman, a conception of safety for America and the world. The idea of a bold and efficacious position to be taken in Mexico will astonish the universe. The orphans of soldiers and sailors will find in this institution a safe and happy home, and so will any friendless children. The ground for the edifice is to be broken early in the spring. The entire institution is to be under the joint auspices of the Northern Home of Philadelphia, and a board of officers to be chosen from Pittsburgh. The property is designed to be a great Western institution, although open to friendless children from all parts of the State.

THE COTTON SUPPLY FOR ENGLAND.—Secretary McCulloch has written a letter to the Hon. T. H. Dudley, our Liverpool Consul, in which he states that from the best information he can obtain, he estimates the amount of old cotton in the Southern States, that was in a condition to be sent to market at the time of the surrender of Savannah did not exceed 1,000,000 bales, and this year's crop will not exceed 300,000 bales. Mr. Dudley bases his opinion to Europe upon letters of the cotton manufacturers of England upon this statement, and thinks that our home consumption, in view of the general prosperity of the South and the demand for cotton goods, will cause the exportation of a large proportion of the cotton supply for England, so far as this country is concerned, is meagre, and her manufacturers will have to depend largely upon other sources to meet their demand.

THE WOOL TRADE.—The wool trade is grown immensely within the last five years. In 1860 250,000,000 pounds of wool were imported from foreign countries; in 1861, 76,000,000. In 1860 the United States produced 60,000,000 pounds of wool; in 1861, 90,000,000. In 1860 we imported about $7,000,000 worth of manufactured woolens; in 1861, over $31,000,000. Value of woolen goods manufactured in the United States in 1864, $150,000,000, and nearly the product of the single State of Massachusetts.

RETURN OF THE STEAMER WORCESTER.—We learn from our Baltimore exchanges that the steamer Worcester, of the new Baltimore and Liverpool line, which sailed for the latter place on the 25th ult., has been safely towed back to Baltimore, with several hundred miles out at sea. She will be immediately repaired and dispatched again at an early day.

IMPORTANT QUESTION.—The question to be argued before the Supreme Court, in Washington, on Friday next, is very important. The arguments will not only include the constitutionality of the act prescribing the test oath, but the equally important question how far the pardon of the President restores the party pardoned to his *status quo ante bellum*.

UNSEIZABLE SHIPS.—The British are building vessels with air-tight compartments between the double bottoms, and the lower deck for some distance between the knees and to the ends, so that in the event of their springing a leak they will not sink lower than the water line. The number of each vessel, hence the weight of the cargo will be regulated accordingly. This plan is designed more for the purpose of saving the lives of those on board than the vessels, although it may be equally available for both when near a port. Along the coasts of Great Britain, where collisions are of frequent occurrence, it must be of great value.

CLOSING OF THE CANALS.—Unless the weather should commit it, the Schuylkill canal will not close on the 15th instant, as has been rumored. Ice, however, are beginning to be on for the winter, to avoid the possibility of being frozen in along the line.

THE IRON CITY COLLEGE.

A Practical Business Education and Where to Acquire It—An Institution to be Proud Of.

A practical business education is the one thing most desirable by every young man who feels himself about to be thrown upon his resources, and therefore every considerate parent or guardian should make it a bounden duty to supply such an education for their sons or wards. Essays without number on the necessity of a business education have been written and read, until the subject has grown somewhat threadbare, and nothing new can be adduced. However, no new argument is needed to confirm the public in the universally obtained opinion that commercial or business colleges are a prime necessity in this enlightened age. It is true there are many institutions throughout the country wherein the science of accounts is taught and a theoretical knowledge of business is imparted to the pupils, but they only half fulfill their mission. It is a known fact that young men are graduated from commercial colleges of great pretensions, in which they were theoretically taught book keeping and other branches of a mercantile education, but who were totally unfitted for actual business duties. Their failure was only attributable to the fact that they had no practical training, and their natural inclination being to follow in the beaten track of their well-thumbed theories. These failures were, of course, most humiliating, and served to give the mercantile community a poor opinion of such educational institutions. But a better day has dawned on the horizon, convinced of the errors of the old system, undertook successfully to combine practice with theory.

Every large city and town in the United States has its Commercial College, and in majority of them differ widely in the principles they teach. In some, the student is rapidly pushed through a course of study with which he is almost as familiar when he graduates as when he entered the college. In this class of schools the effort is made to get as many students as possible, and then rush them through the course to make room for others. In other institutions the old theoretical system is substituted, which is about as useful to the student as if he had studied physic and gleaned some disordered ideas from book and ledger. Such commercial colleges have, to say the least, as injurious effect upon the business community, as well as upon the youth who are so unfortunate as to get within their portals.

In the matter of examinations, the Principals have adopted a system by which the proficiency of each pupil can be tested, and the result of questions and problems to be answered by the students are prepared by the teachers and submitted to the Principals for approval. Should any of them, as in such cases may suggest, be too simple, or too difficult, the privilege is given of exhibiting his proficiency. At the close of the examinations, the teachers report the result of each pupil's standing, and no diploma can be obtained before they are finally endorsed.

To return to the College Course. Perhaps the most important feature in the whole system is the Actual Business Department. The student is made familiar with the manner of transacting business, as in actual visit or to its several departments, and he must assist before he can be, he is admitted to the Actual Business Department. This department, in the College on Fifth street is mostly adapted for the transaction of business. Here may be seen a miniature bank, a broker's office, a bank, an express office, a steamboat office, and a produce office, and a number of commission houses, with all of each the student is required to transact actual business. Each student can choose the line of business he will enter, and the duties are performed by the students themselves. Those in the front take their turn in the different departments, and the student who occupies the position of book-keeper represents a bank, in the person of cashier, and so on through the list of business offices. Each student is appointed a member of the Joint Committee to inquire into the condition of the late so-called Provisional Government.

The idea of a large amount of printing and binding during the present year, is furnished by the fact that the Superintendent of Public Printing asks Congress for an additional appropriation of $100,000.

The case of the Schuylkill bridge on Chestnut street was before the Supreme Court of the United States to-day. Judge Hand read from Courtland Parker and argued against the jurisdiction of the Court, and in favor of the validity of the Act of May, 1865, granting the consent of the Legislature of Virginia, or forming a new State of West Virginia. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. RAYMOND rose to a question of the privilege to present the certificates of election of the Tennessee members, moved to suspend the rules.

Mr. STEVENS interposed, a point of order that the State of Tennessee is not known to the House, while the Senate is represented.

On motion of Mr. HUBBARD, of Iowa, it was ordered that the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing, by law, for the securing to soldiers who enlisted in the Army and Navy, pensions from the Government during the late war, such additional bounties as to make them, as nearly as can be, equal to those paid for recruiting, who enlisted in 1861, according to the time of service.

On motion of Mr. GRINNELL, it was resolved that, in order to afford equitable compensation to the soldiers and sailors of the late war, the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads be requested to inquire into the expediency of providing by law, that the postmasters throughout the country, during the war, instituting commissions instead of salaries.

After the passage of a resolution inviting the representatives of the press to take seats in the Hall, Mr. ELDRIDGE offered his resolution noticed yesterday, instructing the President in his policy of reconstruction.

The House, by a vote of 75 to 18, refused a second demand for the previous question on its passage.

On motion of Mr. PAYNE, it was resolved that the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of revising the laws regulating the commerce and navigation of the United States, so as to remove all unnecessary restrictions on such commerce and navigation, and at the same time provide suf

The Daily Commercial

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13.

THE COMMITTEES.

The committees of the House of Representatives evidently cost Speaker COLFAX no little labor. To harmonize conflicting claims and interests was next to impossible. Pennsylvania is recognized in the appointment of Mr. STEVENS at the head of the Committee on Appropriations (not Ways and Means), of General MOORHEAD, (who is on Ways and Means also), chairman of Committee on Manufactures, and the distributing of her Representatives on the other committees. Mr. WILLIAMS is on the Judiciary Committee, a position for which his eminent legal attainments peculiarly qualify him. He is also on the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures. Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, is chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. It being the Committee that will have charge of all matters relating to questions of Tariff and Revenue, it holds highly important relations towards the country and its business. The States represented on this Committee are Vermont, Massachusetts, New York (by two members), Ohio, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Iowa and Maine. General BANKS is at the head of Foreign Affairs, and DAWES, also of Massachusetts, Elections. Massachusetts, in addition, has the chairmanship of Naval Affairs and Post Office, while New England, as a whole, has been most liberally dealt with. Of the omissions from prominent positions, probably Mr. RAYMOND, who was understood to aspire to something like the leadership on the floor, is the most conspicuous. The fact that he does not appear at the head of one of the important committees does not involve the idea that he will not be the "leading floor member." Probably no member of the House is more competent for this position than Mr. RAYMOND. He is second on Foreign Affairs, but he may yet "turn up" firston some Special Committee more important than any of the Standing Committees. Mr. RAYMOND'S position and influence in the House probably depend as little on his position on the Standing Committees as any other member.

THE CONSTITUTION—HOW IT IS AMENDED.

Considering the length of time that has elapsed since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, the amendments made in it have been very few. An important one is now pending—that which abolishes slavery in the United States. The process for making amendments is provided by law.

The words proposed to be added, erased or changed are specially stated by an act or resolution of Congress, and submitted through the several Governors to the consideration of State Legislatures. The approval and adoption thereof by the legislatures of two-thirds of the States is necessary to secure the amendment. Notice of the legislative action is to be officially communicated to the Secretary of State of the General Government. When he receives information that the requisite number of State Legislatures have given their assent to the proposed amendment, he gives public intimation of the result, and the President issues a proclamation declaring the Constitution to be amended, according to the proposition of Congress.

The pending amendment, for the universal abolition of slavery forever in the United States, requires the approval of twenty-four States. Official information has been given of the favorable action of twenty-three. Three more are known to have taken similar action. Seven States are not known to have yet taken the subject up for consideration. Three have decided against the amendment, viz: Kentuckey, New Jersey and Delaware. There is no room for a doubt that this great measure will be speedily declared consummated. It is probable, indeed, that the States which have decided adversely to it will soon reconsider the case and change their position. We anticipate nothing less than a unanimous concurrence of all the States. The grandeur and honor of the movement are too great to admit of the supposition that any State will finally consent to stand on the historic record as its opposer. At any rate, the abolition of slavery by constitutional decree may be regarded as a fixed and final thing.

TWO SCENES OF A PUGILIST'S LIFE.

If there is anything more fitted to bring a blush upon the cheek of humanity, than the exploits of the pugilist in a prize-fight ring, it is his training for such an exhibition. That a man should, like a horse for the race, or a cock for the pit, submit to a passive system of training for weeks, in order to fit himself for a prize fight; that he should be physicked and dieted and rubbed down and walked about and aired and put to bed, in order to qualify himself for beating, bruising and battering another man, for the decision of a bet, is enough to stagger the pride of human self-complacency. When this process of preparation is deemed complete, the human animal comes forth, and, in the sight of a circle of eyes, reddened with excitement and drink, beats and is beaten, bruises and is bruised, till he falls or prostrates his antagonist, a helpless, bleeding, disgusting object, incapable of giving his admiring ring of roughs any further entertainment.

This great champion, strong armed to give blows and broad chested to receive them, appears in a few short months, in quite a different *role*. Wild dissipation and moral debasement bring him into the ring with another champion. His broad breast is convulsed with a hoarse, rough, racking cough. His brawny arm shrinks to skeleton thinness. His sunken pallid cheek bears the buffeting of a hand that cannot be parried. His powerful limbs cannot support him. His bold and boastful voice, that rung musically in the ears of the roughs, sinks to a painful whisper. Weakness and pain wear out his life, till a final struggle and an expiring gasp carry away the little that is left of it, and the skeleton frame of the pugilist lies motionless and dead.

Such was the history of TOM SAYERS. What a history for a human being, an accountable and rational man!

AN article in the *Christian Advocate* has just met our notice, in which the editor does injustice to the COMMERCIAL, in his remarks on Sunday newspapers. The editor of the *Advocate* has failed entirely to perceive the meaning of a very plain sentence, which we shall now have to repeat that it may be exonerated from the wrong meaning put upon it by him. After giving as an article of intelligence, the substance of some of the Philadelphia Methodist Preachers' objections addressed to Mr. FORNEY, of the *Press*, and his reply, without taking side with either, we appended the remark, that "we would hail with almost unspeakable gladness the public conscience which would not demand a Monday paper, all the work on which is done on Sunday, and condemn a Sunday paper, all the work of which is done on Saturday." The drift and force of the sentence is against the inconsistency of the public judgment and conscience in that case. We are disappointed and sorry that the conductor of any journal should so far fall in discrimination or candor as not to perceive it. He might as logically, have charged us with condemning a Monday paper as with approving a Sunday one, for we did neither. We only intimated an inconsistency and defect in the public conscience which, with the facts in view, approves a Monday, and condemns a Sunday paper.

While, therefore, we disclaim the argument and the censure of the *Advocate*, we mainly agree with it on the social and moral evils connected with the sale of newspapers on the Sabbath. And we cannot but indulge the expectation that the editorial pen that has been so free and gratuitous in its condemnatory sentence, will do us justice by correcting its own mistake.

CONGRESS is not in a hurry to adopt the plan of Mr. STEVENS, for deciding the question of admitting Southern members. The republican caucus modified it, and before the question is settled, it will be further changed. Congress is evidently disposed to inquire first into the fitness of the South to resume her relations and duties as formerly under the Government—and that is about all there is of it. Of course this comprehends security for the future, against attempts at rebellion, by the complete repudiation of the idea that a State may secede. It is on this idea that the war has been prosecuted. Mr. LINCOLN repeatedly set it forth as the central idea of the Union. Adherence to it kept down a thousand questions that would otherwise have risen to complicate the struggle; and adherence to it now disposes of numberless questions which otherwise would become difficult to manage. In our foreign relations, this has been our position, and it will be strictly maintained. Congress, we venture to say, will adhere to it in disposing of the question of admitting Southern members.

It now seems as though considerable time might be consumed before the question is finally disposed of, as it is understood that, in the Senate especially, several gentlemen are ready with speeches, which are likely to take a wide range.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION IN CONGRESS.

On Monday the Mexican question, involving the Monroe Doctrine, was brought into both houses of Congress in a great variety of shapes. The resolutions offered in the Senate by Mr. WADE conclude by requesting the President to "take such steps concerning this grave matter as will vindicate the recognized policy and protect the honor and interests of our Government." In other words, the resolutions request the President to enforce the Monroe Doctrine. The other resolutions have reference to the same idea—so that it is certain that at no distant day the attempt to overthrow the Republic of Mexico and establish a Monarchy there will be indirectly passed upon by Congress, not, however, if is probable, before there has been much discussion. It is hardly probable that any direct opposition to the Monroe Doctrine itself will be manifested,—prudence, however, may interfere to modify somewhat the expression to be given in regard to it,—more with reference to time than on the point of maintaining or receding from it.

The President in his message, while he left no doubt on the mind on this point, was tempered by a studied prudence in the form of giving expression to the settled purpose of the Nation to stand by the doctrine of non-interference by foreign countries in the affairs of this continent. There are manifest reasons for this. Negotiations have been for some time going on. They are supposed to have reached an important, and, it is given out, a satisfactory stage. The correspondence, if furnished, will throw a flood of light on the subject. It is scarcely probable, however, that the whole of it will be given to the world just at present. But the resolutions which may be said to have fairly spawned upon Congress, some of them fairly bristling with indignation for the audacious attempt, of which MAXIMILIAN is the instrument—will re-inforce Mr. SEWARD in the endeavor which he, no doubt, on every occasion puts forth, to make the French Emperor and all others concerned, understand that the Monroe Doctrine is a principle little less sacred than the Constitution itself. We do not suppose that this duty has been left undone, or that he has performed it less ably, or less promptly than the Nation could wish. If the French Emperor has failed to comprehend the fixed will of this country, Congress may assist him to do so.

Where our cause is so strictly just, as in this case and in the case of the dispute with England, there is small necessity for being hasty or excited. We are doubly armed, because our cause is just. The Republic has a moral power and a weight of influence she never before had. The nations feel it. The utterances of the President have yet to fall on their ears. Let us ascertain the effect before we act. The question does not necessarily involve war. Nor does the assertion of our settled will include a hostile declaration, any farther than it is followed by a plump denial of the principle in behalf of which the assertion is put forth.

We are glad to see this early movement in Congress, but we hope that every step will be marked by that prudence which the delicate and important nature of the question demands.

ODD SALE.—A new way of buying and selling a farm was lately adopted in the purchase of a snug place of between five and six hundred acres, near Falmouth, Virginia. The purchasers paid $1,000 in hand to the owner, and bound themselves to pay him annually the sum of $800 during his life, he being at present a little over fifty years of age.

We should not wonder, were we disposed to make speculative inferences, if the former owner were some despondent and helpless Virginian, perhaps an old bachelor, whose servants had forsaken him, and who was disposed to make the best of it on $800 a year. And we should not be surprised if the purchasers, who are Northern men, had got the best of the bargain in the premises. But perhaps not; there are some very bare farms about Falmouth, where our soldiers spent a long winter and made free use of the timber for cabins and fuel.

MR. GREELEY is in Washington to advocate the "prompt re-establishment of the Southern States in all their original rights and liberties, without sacrificing or hazarding those of any portion of the American people." In this work all true patriots will join. The only room for a difference is on the question of time, and on the evidence of fitness on the part of the South to repossess "all their original rights." A genuine loyal purpose is the first qualification. Necessarily, to a certain extent, the South must be trusted, and on this point the evidence must be taken the same as on any other question. No fixed rule for all alike—for the long, the short, the broad and the narrow—can be made, but each class, as they shall present themselves, must stand on their own merits. We wish MR. GREELEY, who evidently has a poor opinion of the Conquered Province and Universal Confiscation doctrine, abundant success.

Aid for the Freedmen.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

Permit me to acknowledge, through your columns, the receipt of twenty-five dollars for the Freedmen's cause, from "A Friend to the Good Work." He prefers to withhold his name, and we have not the slightest clue to it. It was accompanied by a scrap from the COMMERCIAL, referring to the late anniversary at Lafayette Hall. We hope that others may be led to take a similar notice of our meeting, and of the claims of our cause. "The Nation's Poor" unquestionably have claims on the community second to none. J. S. T.

December 12, 1865.

UNITED STATES MINT.—We take the following interesting statistics from the annual report of the Director of the Mint, for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of last June, which includes the receipts of the mints at San Francisco, assay office, New York, and the branch at Denver City:

Gold and silver bullion received during the said fiscal year:

Silver	$1,183,466 23
Gold	70,965,274 76
Total	$72,148,734 07

From this total amount there should be deducted for redeposits the following:

Gold	$1,085,555 98
Silver	180,340 90
Total	$4,265,905 88

Making a net total of deposits of gold and silver bullion of $67,982,849 09.

COINAGE.

The entire amount of coinage for the same fiscal year is as follows:

Gold	$35,680,020 95
Silver	1,021,218 00
Copper	7,182,339 00
Total	$43,849,218 04

CHILD-LABOR IN ENGLAND.—The Parliamentary commission report that upwards of a million of children are employed in England in the factories, for 12, 13, and more hours a day. Their ignorance is absolutely startling, for instance: a boy, thirteen years old, "never heard of the Bible, Adam, Eve, nor Christ;" another "never went to school," "garden of Eden is a place where we goes and eats stuff in;" "Jesus made man and man made woman, etc. What a commentary on England's intelligence.

WHOLESALE LYING BY A MINISTER.—The Rev. H. M. Sneed, pastor of the Sixth Street Methodist Protestant Church, at Cincinnati, has just been tried on sixteen charges of "willful and malicious lying" and "general immorality" and the specifications set forth that the reverend gentleman is guilty of "lying at sundry times and places, not only about his neighbors, but also about himself." The verdict has not yet been rendered, but rumor says it will be against the defendant.

NINETY-NINE out of every one hundred papers cordially approve of the President's message. The exceptions are as insignificant in character as they are in numbers, and belong generally either to the out-and-out rebel school or to the Conquered Province and Universal Confiscation tribe.

POSTAL.—During the year ending June 30, 865,000,000 letters passed through the mails of the United States, at a cost to the writer of $16,986,359 87. As this amount does not include the States lately in rebellion, it makes an average of a little over twenty letters a year for every man, woman and child in the country.

PITTSBURGH IRON MARKET.—The Cincinnati *Gazette* persists in publishing an erroneous report of the Pittsburgh iron market. We presume it is an oversight.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.—An interesting letter from Holland, by our townsman, A. CARNEGIE, Esq., will be found on our third page to-day. It will well repay perusal.

RATE OF TAXATION IN PHILADELPHIA.—The City Councils of Philadelphia have passed a bill fixing the tax rate for 1866, of that city, at four dollars upon every hundred.

The Riverside Press in New York

MESSRS. EDITORS.—It cannot be questioned, I think, that the art of book making in this country has received a great impulse toward the elegance of English typography and dress from the influence of the Riverside Press, in the vicinity of your city. Boston still claims the establishment. Its interior works are still on the familiar "river-side;" but their great *dépôt* has been set up in New York. The headquarters of "Riverside" are on Broadway, and the store of Messrs. Hurd & Houghton here, is rapidly becoming a great centre of letters and of literary men. Their *imprimateur* is a guaranty of the general elegance, and, hardly less, of the intrinsic excellence, of a book. Their reputation as publishers has been well won; for while they have ever a premium once in their gift, they have constrained such approximations to their standard on the part of other publishers, that the style of book making has been almost universally advanced in beauty.

Spending an hour at Hurd & Houghton's this morning, I was much interested in looking over "dummy" copies and advance sheets—or, in some cases, perfect specimens—of numerous elegant books they have prepared for the approaching gift season. Printed, as they are, so near your city, you may well not have seen these books, and a brief reference to some of them may not be out of place in your columns. Foremost among them in beauty of binding and in interest also, as being purely American, is "Irving's Sketch Book," in what is known as the Artist's Edition. Although not quite a production of this season only, it is yet, in its present form, now being enriched with a score of fresh and available vignettes, finely printed on tinted and bound that the publishers have a right to be proud of it as an example of American book making. Messrs. Hurd & Houghton have the pending vast sums of money upon the works of Irving, in various editions, and in special examples of superb magnificence, like the issue of "Rip Van Winkle," "Sleepy Hollow," and the "Hudson Legends," any of which are desirable as gifts and parlor ornaments. There now stand gentleman is guilty of "lying at sundry times and places, not only about his neighbors, but also about himself." The verdict has not yet been rendered, but rumor says it will be against the defendant.

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PERSONAL.

—The venerable Rev. Dr. William R. Williams, of New York, has dissolved his connection with the Amity Baptist Church of that city. The action of the reverend doctor was so unusual as to take all his people by surprise, when, at the close of his sermon on last Sunday morning, he produced and read his letter of withdrawal. Dr. Williams has thus abruptly closed a thirty years' term of service.

—Bryan W. Proctor, better known as "Barry Cornwall," is preparing a life of "Elia." Mr. Proctor is now over seventy-eight years old, having been born in 1787. He was a schoolmate of Lord Byron and Sir Robert Peel, at Harrow.

—Mr. Samuel Wilkeson, of the New York *Tribune*, is engaged in organizing an Industrial League in favor of Protection to Home Industry, on the model of the great English Anti-Corn Law League.

—James Gordon Bennett's American (Barnum's) Museum property bids fair to pay handsomely. Knox, the hatter, has paid $22,000 for five years' possession of his old property and the same has been underlet at the handsome rent of $7,000.

—Miss Macready, the daughter of the eminent tragedian, is about to appear before the public as a poetess. Her volume, entitled "Cowl and Cap, and other Poems," is announced for immediate publication, and will be dedicated to Mr. Henry Taylor, the author of "Philip, Van Artevelde."

—The Baron James Rothschild rises at seven, and, while he is being shaved and dressed by his valet, Felix M. Bonderville, professor of elocution, reads the morning papers to him. At eight o'clock the baron proceeds to his office, where he works till six, whence he goes to play his rubber of whist at the club. The family dine at eight, after which they meet in the salons of the Baroness James, who receives Thiers and all the notabilities of the day; whence, however, the baron sometimes escapes, to criticise the acting of the pupils of the Conservatoire. M. Bonderville, at the Theatre de la Fourd Lavergne.

—A wealthy New York merchant has just passed the most hot pursuit of an absconding couple—his daughter and her intended husband. The two eloped last Tuesday from the great metropolis with a considerable amount of money obtained on the young lady's jewels. The favored lover is said to be a worthless fellow, but decidedly good looking. The young lady by the will of a maiden aunt of great wealth, who recently died, will soon come into possession upon the day of her marriage of property to the amount of $40,000, in Philadelphia, Boston and New York.

—Hallock, the poet, is reported ill, at his home, Guilford, Connecticut.

—Mr. Charles McClintock, of the Philadelphia *Press*, is lying dangerously ill from typhoid fever.

—T. B. Aldrich, the poet, was married, on Tuesday of last week, to Miss Lillie Woodman, Rev. Dr. Bellows officiating.

—Charles Dickens, contemplates a visit to this country during the next spring or summer.

NEW STEAM GENERATOR.—Mr. E. Danford, of Geneva, Ill., has invented a new method of producing and utilizing super heated steam, which is a great delusion or a great revolution of steam as a motive. Mr. D's boiler differs from the ordinary boiler in having *no water laid*, nothing but highly rarified steam, which is generated as fast as consumed by the engine. Instead of a boiler he calls it a "generator." His generator consists of a hollow cast iron globe or large pot, 2½ inches thick, suspended in an ordinary furnace as a pot or kettle may be suspended over the fire. There is a casing to enclose the fire and conduct it around the generator and up the chimney, where, by the way, much caloric is uselessly wasted. An iron tube, made of ¼ inch gas pipe, enters the pot or globe through the top, and is conducted down to its centre, where it terminates in a rose sprinkler, perforated with forty or fifty fine holes. By means of an injection pump, about a table-spoonful of water is forced into the generator at each stroke of the pump, *in the form of spray*. This spray does not come in contact with the sides of the generator for before it can reach that far it is expanded into hot steam. No expansion can take place, because there is no room for it, and no boiler to explode. The water from the tubels already exploded on entering the generator; that is, it passes instantaneously from the state of spray into that of super-heated steam. No farther expansion is possible. If the super-heated steam should separate by any chemical agency—oxygen and hydrogen—they would produce no extra pressure nor expansion.

The generator is capable of generating a pressure of 5,000 pounds to the inch, but the steam gauge shows a head at 100 degrees, and the heat there is only 150 pounds of pressure. It is the invention of Horatio Allen, of the Novelty Works, New York, and is perfectly safe, simple, durable, light, strong and heavy, though it weighs less than half as much as a six-horse power boiler filled with water. Mr. Allen thinks he can construct one inch thick, of cast iron, is amply strong. It does seem as if Mr. Danford had solved the problem of perfection in steam, and that the locomotive of the future will be a steam generator *outside of* the boiler instead of inside of it.

IMPROVED BRICK MACHINE.—Mr. John McMurtry, of Cincinnati, has finished and secured a patent for an improved brick-making machine. The clay is taken from the ground by means of elevating cups attached to India rubber bands and is emptied into two large wooden tanks at the top of the machine, where it is ground and tempered by means of steam, which is let in through small apertures in the cylinder. It then passes into a large cylinder, and thence, where, after receiving a pressure estimated at eight tons, the bricks drop out into an India rubber belt, sailing and are finally cut in two and burnt. The large cylinders make twenty five revolutions a minute, and at each one discharge eight bricks. Two moulds are used, the full capacity of the machine, it will be seen, is twelve hundred and twenty bricks per minute, or twenty thousand per day of ten hours' work. The work, on leaving the mould, requires very little drying, from the fact that the immense pressure puts upon them drives almost the entire moisture out.

SMOKE PROTECTOR AND RESPIRATOR.—The Rev. John Lane, of South Farmingham, Mass., has invented and patented a respirator and smoke protector, by wearing one of which a person may remain amid the densest volumes of smoke for fifteen or twenty minutes, with the hands free and the eye protected, during which the energies may be directed to the customary work of firemen, or to the object of saving, as circumstances may suggest. It may be used, also, on board vessels, where smuggling is done, the hold of a vessel is so hard to reach without some such aid, and a few buckets of water thrown down the hatchway will bring the smuggler to the deck. In case of foul wells or cisterns, where so often human life is destroyed by noxious pent-up vapors.

WHAT IS AN INCH OF RAIN?—In a recent weekly return the Registrar General gives the following interesting information in respect to the fall of rain:

"Rain fell in London to the amount of 24½ inches, which is equivalent to 41 tons of rain per acre. The rainfall during the week varied from 30 tons per acre in Edinburgh to 224 tons per acre in Glasgow. An English acre consists of 6,272,640 square inches; and an inch deep of rain on an acre yields 6,272,640 cubic inches of water, which at 277.274 cubic inches to the gallon weighs 226,512 tons, and a gallon weighing 10 lbs. filled water weighs 10 pounds, the rainfall on an acre is 22,622 pounds avoirdupois, but 2,240 pounds make a ton, so that an inch deep of rain on an acre weighs 10,000 tons, or nearly 10 tons per acre. For every 100th of an inch a ton of water falls per acre."

WELDING IRON BY HYDRAULIC PRESSURE.—If iron is welded by the hammer, the internal portions are not perfectly welded, but only the outer and more or less unsoundness at the centre is the necessary rule. This imperfection is found to be removed by the use of the hydraulic press. When the portions to be joined are at a white heat, pressure of 50 tons per inch will do it. The iron they are easily kneaded together, as it were, and as soon as the joint is brought down to a dull red heat the pressure is relieved. Bolts and joints made in this way are found to be perfectly sound throughout.

MOVING PHOTOGRAPHS.—M. Claudet, by an adaptation of the Phenakistoscope—the Thaumatrope toy improved—has made moving photographs. The well-known fact that the retina retains an impression a short but still appreciable time, and that a second impression being given, a subtle mental action possibly only physical) connects the two by supplying the "missing link," is the principle of the new arrangement. A portrait of a figure striking and of another making a blow, are taken, developed and closed before the eyes opposite which they are placed, when the appearance of actual motion in M. Claudet's process, which promises to be a popular and novel arrangement of the photographic art.

THE VELOCITY OF MACHINERY.—The enormous and often terrible effects of which machinery in motion is capable are best perceived by considering the velocity in certain instances. Accidental contact with a powerful fan, for example, must produce serious results, since a fan of sixty inches, making 4,000 revolutions per minute, has, at the outer edge, a velocity of 1,100 feet per second, or nearly the same as the average velocity of a cannon ball.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.—Senator B. Gratz Brown has prepared a bill incorporating a Southern Pacific Railroad Company, with a capital of one million shares at one hundred dollars each. The proposed route is from Springfield, Missouri, by the Valley of the Canadian River to Albuerquerque; thence by the San Gorgonio Pass to San Diego, and Los Angeles; by Tejon Passes and the Valley of the San Joaquin to San Francisco.

THE SPANISH COUP D'ETAT IN CHILI.—The news that Spain backs out of the Chilian war has seriously affected the speculators who have been operating for a rise in coffee and other Chilian products, on the hypothesis that the blockade would be strict.

RELICIOUS.

ECCLESIASTICAL COUNCIL AND INSTALLATION.—An Ecclesiastical Council, Congregational Ministers and Churches will meet in the Plymouth Congregational Church, on Sixth street, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at 10 o'clock, a. m., in connection with the installation of Rev. Henry D. Kitchell, as pastor of the church. The Council will meet at 3 o'clock, P. M., for the usual examination of the Pastor elect.

The Religious Services of the occasion will take place, by kind consent, in the First Presbyterian church, on Fourth street.

Rev. Dr. Wolcott, of Cleveland, will deliver the Sermon, Rev. Dr. Goodwin, and other interesting exercises will be conducted by other clergymen of the denomination. The public are affectionately invited to attend.

dec13-3t

PERFUMERY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

TOILET ARTICLES.

Lubin's Extracts,	Shell Hair Brushes,
Lew's Extracts,	Inlaid Hair Brushes,
Toilet Waters,	Toilet Mirrors,
Lubin's Toilet Waters,	Shaving Brushes,
Wash Balls, scented,	Dressing Cases,
Fancy Perfume Boxes,	Fine English Razors,
Cut-glass Bohemia Ware,	Fine Pocket Flasks,
Puff Boxes, French,	Fine Wallets, Morocco,
Shaving Water,	Cigar Cases,
Farina Cologne,	Ladies' Purses,
Bay Rum,	Watch Stands,
Gold Hair Powder,	Turkish Towels,
Gold Hair Powder,	Ladies' Companions,

Also, a large stock of Drugs, Medicines, Medicinal Liquors, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, Dyes, Paints, &c., of the very best grades, at prices very low.

McCLARRAN & McKENNAN,
Successors to N. McClarran & Co.,
dec22 85 Market street, cor. Diamond near Fifth.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

Is indispensable to the portmanteau of every traveler, as it at once prevents dizziness or sea sickness, either on board of cars, or steamboats, and is a perfect preventative of danger from change of water and climate. Do not be without it.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE does not exhilerate and excite the patient sufferer, but is a medicine which addresses itself to dyspepsia, but it is a medicine most wonderfully adapted to all diseases of the stomach and bowels.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE will relieve distress from food, or partly a sour stomach, in less time than it takes to write this line.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE has no equal in the world as a remedial agent. There is not a preparation now known that is so certain, speedy and infallible in its effects for relieving and curing all ailments. We say this positively.

Sole agent for Pittsburgh.

JOSEPH FLEMING,
No. 81 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fourth
dec14 Pittsburgh.

REMOVABLE HORSE-SHOES.—*Le Genie Industriel* says that two horse-shoers of Paris, M. Lefevre and M. Guerin, have invented a horse-shoe to be attached temporarily by any traveler whose horse should cast a shoe on the road at a distance from any blacksmith's shop. It is fitted with straps by which it may be readily secured to the foot. The inventors suggest that it will be found convenient for cavalry on a march.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

1866. DIARIES, POCKET & COUNTING HOUSE. 1866.
For sale by
dec13 W. S. HAVEN,
corner Wood and Third streets.

HORSE LOST—On Sunday morning a heavy set BROWN HORSE, about five years old. A reward will be paid for him, or any information which may lead to his recovery, by leaving word at John W. Pittock's News Depot.
JAMES W. CAMPBELL.
dec13-2t

TO LET—Large front office, ground floor, fire proof vault, on Water street, near Monongahela House. Inquire at
189 FIRST STREET.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The SHERIFF'S HOUSE at Oil City, Venango county, Pa., is now offered for sale or to lease for a term of years. The building is large and commodious, completely and comfortably furnished, very attractive in appearance, and has the great advantage of being much nearer the depot than any other first class Hotel. Possession given immediately if desired. Apply either personally or by letter to
D. EDMISTON,
dec11-6t Proprietor Oil City Hotel.

BLANK BOOKS.

Adhesive Letter and Invoice Files,
Whitman's Drawing Papers,
Porcelain and Glass Inkstands,
French Copying Ink and Writing Fluid,
For sale by
W. S. HAVEN,
dec13 corner Wood and Third streets.

A FIRST CLASS
MACHINE SHOP AND FOUNDRY,
with a full supply of work for sale. Address
O. P. Q.,
dec13-1w Pittsburgh Postoffice.

FOR SALE—
A desirable three story BRICK DWELLING, on Anderson street, Allegheny city, containing fifteen rooms. Gas and water complete.
JOHN D. BAILEY,
dec13 Wilkins Hall.

ALLEGHENY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND,
OF NEW YORK,
Will deliver TWO LECTURES under the auspices of this Association, on
SATURDAY EVENING, December 16th.
SUBJECT—"RECREATIONS OF OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT."
MONDAY EVENING, December 18th.
SUBJECT—"THE MARCHING SOLDIER."
IN
EXCELSIOR HALL,
Corner of Federal and Leacock Streets, Allegheny City.
Tickets 50 cents to each Lecture, or 75 cents to both Lectures. For sale at the Book and Drug Stores, and at the Door.
dec12-3t

AUCTION SALE OF
VALUABLE OIL LAND,
Situated on Island Run, near Smiths's Ferry, Beaver county, Pa. The sale to take place at GLASS'S, Beaver county, on the
27th Day of December, 1865, at 10 o'clock,
and continue each day until sold. The tract contains 40 acres, and there are five wells on it pumping from 5 to 10 barrels per day. For information, plans, &c., apply to
THOMAS DAWSON,
Glasgow, Pa., or
CAPT. MARSH'ALL,
dec13-3t Brevet Major and U. S.

HURD & HOUGHTON,
401 Broadway, New York,
PUBLISH THIS WEEK,
CHASTELARD,
A TRAGEDY,
BY ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE,
Author of "Atalanta in Calydon." 1 vol., 16mo., cloth, $1 50.

Mr. Swinburne, as a Poet, has the promise of rare excellence.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

"Atalanta" was a mere marvel of literary execution, but in "Chastelard" we have the promise of the stirring life of to-day. "Chastelard" is a long step in advance of "Atalanta," and is a noble dramatic study of Mary of Scotland, presented with rare grace of diction and polish of style.—*Cincinnati Reporter.*

☞ Copies free by mail on receipt of price.
dec13-13-19

ALLEGHENY
BUILDING LOTS.

A large number of choice Building Lots and Sites, of various dimensions, fronting on Allegheny river, Federal street, Tremont street and Sturgeon street, being a portion of the property of the late Hon. Walter Forward, will be offered at PUBLIC SALE on
Tuesday Evening, January 2d, 1866,
AT
McILWAINE'S COMMERCIAL SALESROOMS,
on Smithfield street, opposite the Post Office.

Plans of the property will be ready for distribution at sale at my office until the first Tuesday of January next. Apply to
S. S. BRYAN,
Broker in Stocks and Real Estate,
dec13-2w 59 Fourth street, Burke's Building.

FOR SALE.
A three story BRICK HOUSE, of nine rooms, situated near corner of Chestnut and North Canal street, eight rooms, situated No. 291 Steamapin street, or North Common, Allegheny city.
NELSON & EDMONDSON,
dec13-tf Attorneys-at-Law, 111 Fifth street.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS
FOR SALE CHEAP.
In a splendid Gallery in Monongahela City, Pa. Inquire of
WILLIAMS & BAYHA, BAYHA.
dec12-6t

FOR SALE.
A large and convenient three story BRICK DWELLING, No. 80 Penn street, between Hay and Marbury streets, containing eighteen rooms, gas and water fixtures, and lot 25 feet 4 inches front by 135 feet deep to an alley. For further particulars inquire of
W. W. THOMSON,
dec12-3w No. 108 Fifth street, opposite Cathedral.

FOR SALE—
At Hare's Hotel, two span of HEAVY DRAFT HORSES. One fine BAY HORSE, for riding or driving. The animals are in fine order and will be sold at reasonable rates, by calling upon me at the above place.
dec12-2t S. R. HOLLAND.

FOR SALE—
Proposals will be received for the purchase of the building situate on the corner of Grant and Duncan streets, Pittsburgh, known as the Seventh Ward school House, and the lot of ground on which it stands, until February 1st, 1866. The Board of Directors of the Seventh Ward reserve the right to accept or reject the same. Proposals may be left at the store of Mr. JAS. ROBB, No. 89 Market street.
dec11-3w

TENNESSEE PIG IRON.
FOR SALE
500 tons Charcoal, Cold Blast and Cold Short Iron, very excellent, to arrive.
dec11-13t
NIMICK & CO.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
Pittsburgh, December 12, 1865.
THE FOLLOWING UNITED STATES COMMISSARY STORES, condemned as unfit for issue, will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Office of Commissary of Subsistence, corner Penn street and Garrison alley, on FRIDAY, December 15th, 1865, at 10 o'clock, A. M.:
3,007 lbs Bacon Shoulders, in tierces.
1,021 lbs Hard Bread, in barrels.
Which can be examined any time previous to sale.
Terms—Cash, Government funds.
G. W. MURPHY,
dec13-3t Brevet Major and U. S.

GARDNER & SCHLEITER,
92 Market Street,
WILL SELL

For $6 75 CLOAKS worth ..... $10 00.
For $10 00 CLOAKS worth $15 00
For $12 50 CLOAKS worth $18 00
For $15 00 CLOAKS worth $22 00
For $20 00 CLOAKS worth $35 00

POPLINS, Silk and Wool, at 62½c, been selling at $1 12½.

DRESS GOODS, 37½c, cheap at 62½c.

BLACK FRENCH MERINOS, 75c, sold elsewhere at $1 25.

BALMORAL SKIRTS, $2 12½, cheap at $3 50.

ALL SILKS greatly reduced.

PANT STUFFS, TABLE LINENS, FLANNELS, SHAWLS, all great bargains.
dec12

MORE DISCOVERIES OF GOLD ON DUNKARD CREEK.—The DUNKARD CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY, for some time past, have been developing their territory on Dunkard Creek, Monongalia county, West Virginia, and have at last struck a good vein of oil at the depth of seven hundred and eighty-five feet, which promises to be a good thing for the stockholders. The company are making preparations for tubing and pumping the well. In addition, they have struck two veins of quartz, both bearing gold. Mr. A. Johnston, the contractor, sent a couple of the quartz rock to Morgantown, and it was pronounced by competent judges to be gold of a very high quality. The company have received from Mr. Johnston one keg and a box of the boring of the well. Specimens of the same can be seen at the clothing establishment of Anderson & Meyer, 73 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa. The Company intend to have the same sent to the Mint for analysation as soon as possible. The stockholders are very jubilant over their success, and intend forming a company for the purpose of developing their mines as soon as practicable.

A. BRADLEY.....W. YANKIER.....J. S. BRADLEY.
ETNA STOVE WORKS.
A. BRADLEY & CO.,
MANUFACTURE EVERY VARIETY OF
COOK, PARLOR AND HEATING,
STOVES,
Among which are the celebrated
EUREKA, TROPIC AND TALISMAN,
(Coal Stoves,) the
POMONA AND IRONSIDES,
(Wood Cook Stoves.) Also manufacture
GRATE, GRATE FRONTS, &c., &c.
Office and warehouse, corner of Second and Wood streets, Pittsburgh.
oct14-ly

WANTED.

Advertisements appearing under this head will be charged ten cents per line. *No advertisement will be inserted for less than* forty cents.

WANTED—HELP.

WANTED—TWO FEMALE COMPOSITORS. Address JAS. G. SWISHER, Washington, D. C., 704 Tenth street.
dec11-3t

WANTED—SITUATION.

WANTED—A situation by an energetic YOUNG MAN as Book-Keeper of any kind, or Salesman in a wholesale house. Either of the above or both promptly attended to, with experience and best of reference given. Address W. B. H., 103 Allegheny city, Pa.
dec12-3t

WANTED—MACHINISTS.

WANTED 20 good Machinists—Fitchers and Turners. Also, one good Pattern Maker. The best of wages will be paid. None but competent workmen need apply. Apply to, or address WM. KENYON, Jefferson Machine Works, Jeffersonville, Ohio.
dec7-2w

WANTED—TO CAPITALISTS.

WANTED—To dispose of one-half interest in valuable Oil Property, lying adjacent to Oreton Flats, in Kentucky, and immediately contiguous to producing wells. The land consists of 190 acres in fee simple, and leases upon about 1,000 more. The property would be valuable to add to a large company's properties, or would be sufficient basis for organizing one. Parties from the East or State of Kentucky goes with the property. Address H. Oil Journal office, Pittsburgh.
dec12

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANT

The Daily Commercial

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Holland and the Dutch—A Queer Country and a Queerer People—A Wonderful Race.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

AMSTERDAM, November 15th, 1865.

Ask twenty Americans who have made "*le grand tour*," and a majority of them will confess that they omitted to visit Holland, while nineteen out of the twenty will never have seen the northern portion of it. It is even doubtful whether a Pittsburgher ever "did" the sights of the Helder, unless James Park, Jr., extended his travels thus far, when "doing" Europe twenty years ago; and yet there is no country under the sun where a traveler meets with so many strange sights as in the region indicated, nor is there one which will more amply repay tourists for the time necessary for an excursion through it. We would strongly recommend future travelers by all means to provide for spending a week or ten days

IN HOLLAND AMONG THE DUTCH.

To all other places the fates have at least vouchsafed dry land, ready prepared for occupation, and all that was requisite was to locate, and begin the cultivation of a soil, in the preparation of which they had taken no part; but to the unfortunate Dutchman nature seems to have distributed no favors. The alluvium from the Rhine and other rivers, flowing into the North Sea, mixed with such mud as that ocean might throw upon the shoals when agitated by storms, was all that fell to his share. His patrimony was an extent of flat marsh not exceeding the size of two respectable counties, buried, in some places, thirteen feet under water, and most of it subject to inundation every day from the tides without, and liable at any moment to overflow from the rivers within. To fill up it under the mean level of the water which surrounded it; and this miserable domain he was called upon to enter and improve. How the improvement was effected, we have just been permitted to see and understand, and we are amazed equally with the herculean task performed and the wonderful results obtained. The first thing to be done was of course to prevent the ocean from sweeping over the prairie. This the sturdy Dutchman proceeded to do by erecting the barriers which now form the celebrated

DYKES OF HOLLAND.

Around much the greater part of the entire coast, as well as round the Zuyder Zee, these massive walls have been built. They vary in height and thickness, as the danger from the waters appears more or less imminent. At some points a height of forty feet, and a thickness of one hundred and fifty feet at the base, is attained, the outside being faced with solid dry masonry, every stone of which had to be brought in ships from foreign quarries, as, among other disadvantages, there is not a native stone in Holland.

At intervals these dykes have large sluice gates for admitting or discharging water, as may be necessary, and at these points we usually find offices erected for the residences of the officers to whom the care of the gates and the works is committed, and here a supply of all necessary tools is kept for the repairs, or to meet those sudden emergencies which are liable to arise at all times.

The entire population, bordering upon the coast and reaching near the inland rivers, is organized into bands. Upon the first appearance of impending danger the bells are rung. Every man flies to his appointed post. It is after northwest storms are succeeded by southerly winds that the greatest danger prevails. The waters of the Atlantic, blown southward, choke the narrow channel between England and France, and are driven towards the dykes with almost irresistible force, sometimes rising many feet above the ordinary tides, but the new dykes have so far been able to say to the waves, "Thus far shalt thou come, but no farther."

After the Hollander had completed the dykes he was entitled upon to begin the second part of the work, which consisted in

PUMPING BY WINDMILLS,

Out of the inclosure made, the water which had accumulated from the last raids of the ocean, and for this purpose he put nine thousand windmills to work, many of them being of immense size, the arms frequently exceeding one hundred feet in length. The power of the enemy is greatly relieved by these mills, which abound everywhere. From the top of one in Rotterdam we counted fifty-two, all busily at work. Coming up the Maas by boat, in a beautiful moonlight night, they seemed to us like a squadron of giants constantly inviting imaginary foes as they cast their weird-like arms about and displayed so much activity, while all around slumbered. But well it is for Holland that it is practicable to make the wind so faithful a slave, for were these mills to stop pumping even for a day, the waters would begin to assert their former supremacy. Windmills can do much, but, as it is found, they cannot raise water advantageously more than about three feet at a time, the steam engine had to be called in to drain the portions where the deepest water lay. In the case of the Haarlem Lake, before mentioned, covering 70,000 acres of water were lifted thirteen feet, and carried to the sea, by four years' pumping. The bed of what was formerly the lake now supports a population of more than seven thousand persons, and reports seventeen thousand horses, cattle and sheep. Many similar instances might be adduced, where water has had to give place to what we may call, by courtesy, "dry land," for the driest land we find shows no lack of moisture.

The second source of expense and danger, and at present, by far the most formidable, arises not from the ocean without, but from the fresh water within, which formerly met the sea in the region from which it had been excluded. The beds of the Rhine and other rivers which traverse Holland, are sometimes not four than the fields; hence, while the Dutchman was compelled to build his dykes to keep the salt water *out*, he had to reverse the performance by erecting similar bulwarks to keep the fresh water *in*; nor was his task ended even when this was accomplished, for as the level of the surrounding water outside of the ocean dykes, is higher than the water within, after he had conducted the latter to the sea shore, he could only get rid of the burden by lifting it up and throwing it into the sea. The mighty Rhine itself reaches the coast twelve feet below the sea level, and is only discharged by means of an artificial channel. We should, in this connection, say that of eleven gates of sluice gates, it has been estimated that the volume of water passed out to the sea at this point equals 10,000 cubic feet per second.

When the rivers are in flood, more especially when gorged with ice, the waters rise with great rapidity—overflow the dykes, and work a scene of whole districts. The Rhine has been known to rise seven feet in an hour, carrying devastation over miles of the best cultivated portions of Holland. Owing to improvements recently made in the upper Rhine, and obstructions removed, the liability to this danger is said to be greatly increased.

We wish to avoid, if possible, present to our dark a picture, but a third danger must be mentioned before the second of the Dutchman's trials is complete. The last arose from the watery clouds of sand from the sea shore upon the land; to such an extent had this progressed that entire fields of several miles in land had been already covered, and every wind that blew aggravated the evil. Fortunately a remedy was found at last, both cheap and efficacious. A plant was discovered which would grow in the sand. A few years served to cover the hills with creeping vines, which prevent the particles of sand from being scattered abroad. Gradually as soon as every season to renew barren parts, and no further danger is apprehended.

The destruction of life and property which has arisen from the precarious position in which Holland is placed is detailed in authentic records in more than sufficient to have discouraged further attempts to render the country habitable. At one time an inundation took place in the region now occupied by the "Zuyder Zee," drowned eighty thousand persons, engulfed, at another period, a district of one hundred thousand persons were cut off in different parts of Holland. These were ocean victims. The losses by internal floods have been equally severe.

One might as well dwell by the side of Mount Ætna or Mount Vesuvius, as to dwell in Holland, in the light of such terrific catastrophies. With the Dutchman, "Eternal vigilance" is the price, not of Liberty only, but of existence. But, notwithstanding all these dangers and disadvantages, we see a shade of learning in him. So far he has stuck to the marsh with wonderful tenacity, has triumphed over many formidable difficulties, and is bound to continue the struggle with adverse fortune, come in what shape it may.

It may tend to reassure some of our timid citizens at home, who shudder at the extent of our national debt, when the most competent authority has estimated the cost of the Hydraulic Works of the Dutch, after the labor had become necessary in our favored land, at one and a half thousand millions of dollars (gold). If to this sum be added the annual outlay for maintenance. We have a total not very far from equal to our entire indebtedness, all sunk and settled for, by three and a half millions of Dutchmen. What cannot America do with its ever increasing population, and its untold resources, if she only makes a little of that exertion displayed by this patient and persevering people.

Although land can be drained, it is another matter to give to it sufficient solidity to enable it to bear heavy structures. This, it has been found quite impossible to do about Amsterdam, and consequently, when a man sets about building a house he can never know what the foundations are to cost. At one point only, so far as we are aware, they are likely to absorb fully as much capital as the superstructure.

Amsterdam is built upon wooden piles, some of them seventy feet in depth,—it is recorded that under the Town Hall there were driven exactly 13,659 piles to this depth. The architect considered it safe to proceed with the building. Not many years since, the extensive corn warehouses of the Dock Company, sank into the mire from being over loaded.

It is a literal fact, that we have seen scarcely a house, in the older parts of Amsterdam, which stands exactly square. Whole rows show a serious, and, to us, alarming deviation from the perpendicular. Some exhibit a double bulge, the lower part bulging out, the upper inclined to lean backwards. Our guide colorado the "Bible Hotel" exhibits a disposition to cultivate a stoop acquaintance with a structure on the opposite side of the street. Indeed, each one selects the idea of closer neighborhood, and throws itself backward, the relative distance between the two is fortunately preserved.

Our host has just promised to take us, in the morning, to the site of the new Exchange, and the Police Courts, where they have been pumping continuously for four years, hoping to exhaust a supply of water sufficient to enable the foundation from being obtained. The flow is just as great as it was when they commenced to pump, but, as it is part of the national creed, that a crusade against water, once begun, must never be relinquished, he says they are bound to go on indefinitely.

HOLLAND AND HER WARS.

It might have been thought that some compensation would have been received by the Dutch by an exemption from the exhaustive wars of earlier times, which have frequently desolated the more favored portions of Europe; for such a marsh as Holland seemingly presented no prize to tempt the cupidity of rapacious neighbors, but nothing of the kind has been the case more from war, or, certainly, none has ever surpassed it in heroic resistance. We passed a day at Leyden, which is rendered memorable by the siege of the Spaniards, which it so gallantly withstood. Those of your readers who have visited the Academical Hall of Philadelphia will remember that the principal picture, in that collection, represents this event. After the Spaniards had been driven from the dykes and no bread had been used for six weeks, a plague broke out, the result of using roots and weeds to sustain life. The Spanish commander refused a surrender, but the people were driven, when compelled to eat our left arms, our right shall remain to strike for our country," and exhibited the mutilations of fearless rivalled this unconquerable determination. When reduced to despair extremity, they resolved to cut their way through the ranks of the besieging army and the women and children in the centre, bearing the wounds and emblems of the conflict. Many of this the Spanish commander offered them a general pardon for themselves, but only fifteen of their number were delivered to him to be executed. This would not have been acceded to had not fifty—one of the principal citizens surrendered themselves voluntarily. Noble men! they died like true heroes to save their fellows, but alas! that history must record how utterly unavailing was the sacrifice. Two thousand more were butchered before the Spanish standard floated from the walls. During the present race, who inhabit Holland, are not unworthy of their sires. During the recent war with Belgium, Van Speyk, commander of a frigate, applied the match himself to the powder magazine rather than surrender when the vessel had grounded under the guns of a Belgian fort. Twice in Dutch history the last resort was necessary in order to preserve her independence.

THE SLUICE GATES WERE OPENED.

Probably there is not in the language another sentence which conveys so much of misery, ruin and terror to the Hollander as this. It means that "rather than our country be desecrated by a foreign foe, there shall remain no country save what we shall again reclaim when our assailants are swept away." No country has so secure a defence as Holland. Other nations may continue to expend millions upon fortifications, and throw away, before they are aware, the lives of their people in battle, only to replace them with others when the march of events, or the progress of military science, shall in turn render them useless. The Hollander sits secure. He aspires not to be iron clad, and why should he when nature has made him water-proof?

This is certainly an advantage of the most important kind. There is also the benefit flowing from the superabundance of water, which is scarcely less so. Having at hand a plentiful supply of that element, the Dutchman, fully rid himself of the surplus, he succeeds in doing that which is elsewhere impossible; he can raise vegetables to perfection. Every morning, at all times, Dows in rain, our friend the Dutchman starts upon his wheelbarrow, and while he smokes his meerschaum pipe, sees the surplus water drained from his fields and carried into the canals. Does a long season come upon him, he puts his salts and his grass has plenty of water, owing to this advantage Holland has become, as it were, the garden of the world. During a ride of a hundred miles we saw not a field of grain, or even of root crops, nothing but a continuous succession of grass fields, fenced by narrow canals, and filled with cattle and sheep. Dutch butter and Dutch cheese are renowned, the world over. We saw ships loading with these articles. Immense numbers of cattle are also shipped for England, indeed this is the chief export trade of the Dutch.

CONTOUR OF THE HOLLANDER.

The people of Holland are decidedly the best looking race we have seen upon the continent, even the Saxon-haired German must give place to the Dutch, who resemble the English so much that apart from their language, they might well pass for citizens of the United States. We expect of the more intelligent classes, the peasants in remote districts, are less likely to impress the traveler favorably; in some districts, notably, owing to the peculiarity of their dress. The Government is a limited monarchy, the present King being universally popular. There is a First and House of Commons, the members of the former, we were delighted to learn, were elected ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS A MONTH—for a term of five years. Universal suffrage does not exist, but each man, who pays a certain rental, has a vote.

The National debt is about two hundred millions, a large portion incurred in the struggle in the recent struggle with Belgium. We were informed that fifty millions of the debt had been paid off within the past three years.

We have not acquired as much knowledge of the history of a nation, and of the people, from books of travel, as from the little period of time, since we came abroad, as we were fortunate enough to obtain occasionally from the several times each day, at the ridiculous scenes presented, but we soon came to entertain an enduring respect for a people who have done such great things.

Whatever changes the future may have in store for continental nations, and we are persuaded they are many and far reaching, we should ever indulge the hope that these Hollanders may long be permitted to preserve their independence. Yours, among the Dutch,

A. C.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE
WHEELER
&
WILSON
SEWING
MACHINES
Are the Best.
Examine them before purchasing,
At the office of
E. P. CARPENTER,
No. 27 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.
no22

ERNEST AXTHELM, No. 103 THIRD street, Pittsburgh, Agent for PLAYNER & SAWYERS
Noiseless-Patent Sewing Machines.
These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are warranted, and to all the Lowest Prices. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to. se30-ly

RESTAURANTS.

JOHN GANGWISCH,
UNION LAGER BEER BREWERY,
WHOLESALE OFFICE
No. — PENN STREET, FIFTH WARD,
jy30-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

LIBERTY WHITE LEAD!
Liberty White Lead!
Liberty White Lead!
TRY IT, TRY IT!
TRY IT! TRY IT!
Warranted to cover more surface, *for same weight* than any other. *Buy the lead, it is the cheapest!*
Liberty Lead *is whiter* than any other.
Liberty Lead *covers better* than any other.
Liberty Lead *wears longer* than any other.
Liberty Lead *is more convenient* than any other.
Liberty Lead *is more free from impurities* and is WARRANTED *to do more and better work, at a given cost* than any other.
Buy the BEST, it is the CHEAPEST.
Manufactured and warranted by
Ziegler & Smith,
WHOLESALE
DRUG, PAINT & GLASS DEALERS,
127 NORTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Sold in Pittsburgh at
JOSEPH FLEMING'S
DRUG AND PATENT MEDICINE DEPOT
No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street jy6sdsw3

GENTS' DRESSING ROBES.
A complete assortment of the most approved patterns, for the Holiday trade, at the
GENTLEMEN'S EMPORIUM,
NO. 72 FIFTH STREET.
OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.
MURDOCK & PUTNAM.
dec6-7 THSS

PAINTERS.

BARRY & BROTHER,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
NO. 294, SECOND FLOOR.
Corner of Seventh and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.
jy26-1y

GIRTY RUN COAL COMPANY.—The Corporators named in the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Girty Run Coal Company," approved the 16th day of March, A. D. 1865, will open books for receiving subscriptions to the Capital Stock of said Company, at the office of the Girty Run Iron Works, Duquesne borough, on the 2d DAY OF JANUARY, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M. of said day.
JOHN J. WILLIAMS,
JAMES M. BAILEY,
WILLIAM McKEE,
JAMES M. SWEET,
R. H. PAINTER,
WILLIAM HAMILTON,
dec12-20d Corporators.

ATTENTION, BUSINESS MEN.—I am introducing to the Retail Business Men of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, an entirely new style of
ITINERANT ADVERTISING,
which has lately been adopted in the East with entire success. All
RETAIL BUSINESS MEN
should avail themselves of this medium. I shall call on the business men of the two cities personally, to solicit their patronage.
HARRY C. SHERRIFF,
no20-eodlm Pittsburgh, Pa.

AT EATON'S, 17 FIFTH STREET,
ARRIVING DAILY.
NEW STYLE CHENILLE NETS;
WIDE PLAID BRAIDS;
FANCY VELVET RIBBONS;
FINE BALMORAL SKIRTS—for mourning;
FANCY AND TARTAN BALMORAL HOSE;
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WOOL HOSE;
FANCY NECK RIBBONS—new style;
FANCY SILK SCARFS AND TIES, in fine Lace Goods and Embroideries, one of the finest assortments ever brought to the city.
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS;
MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS;
FANCY SILK SCARFS;
FINE SATIN SCARFS;
NEWPORT BOWS;
SUSPENDERS, SOCKS, GLOVES, &c.
F. H. EATON,
NO. 17 FIFTH ST.
dec7

MORROW & REED,
House, Sign and Ornamental Painters
GRAINERS AND GLAZIERS.
No. 91 Third Street,
jel-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

VINEGAR.
The subscriber having enlarged his VINEGAR WORKS, at his residence, No. 167 and 169 SECOND STREET is now prepared promptly to fill orders,
Office 170 Second street,
Between Smithfield and Grant streets.
se9-3m BARLEY.
For sale by A choice article of Canadian Barley
jy WALLACE,
453 Liberty street.

BASE BALLS AND BATS—FOR
For sale by JAMES BOWEN,
jy 136 Wood street.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

FOR 1866.

The Size and Standing of the Commercial.

The COMMERCIAL is the largest paper in the State, having been twice enlarged within the last eighteen months. No paper in the State gives so much, and there are few in the country that give an equal amount of reading matter. In this respect, and for its general character and tone, it ranks among the leading journals of the country.

OUR PUBLISHING FACILITIES.

Determined to spare neither labor nor expense, our publishing facilities have been increased within the last few months, at an outlay of TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, placing us fully abreast of the extensive patronage bestowed upon it.

[From the Mahoning (Ohio) Register.]

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL comes to us in an enlarged and improved form, and now the largest paper published daily on our exchange list. It is an enterprising journal, gives all the current news in the most reliable and attractive shape, has very full and reliable market reports, and is ably edited in all departments. It is reaping what it merits, abundant success.

[From the Salem (Ohio) Republican.]

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL has made its appearance in a new dress and greatly enlarged form. It is the leading daily in Western Pennsylvania, and its columns are filled to overflowing monthly in advance of any other paper published in Pittsburgh. In one of our occasional interviews we had called to comment the COMMERCIAL and now more than ever do we commend the COMMERCIAL as a live, wide awake newspaper, and worthy of patronage, and will receive it.

[From the Kittanning Free Press.]

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL.—This ably edited and valuable daily journal has come out in a new dress and in new editorial rooms, which are "a new departure" in its history. It is enlarged in size to an extent which will enable it to publish all the matter it has been in the habit of publishing, and in addition to this will contain an original sermon, prepared by a minister of the Gospel in Pittsburgh or vicinity, each week. We congratulate its proprietors on their prosperous condition and well deserved success in thus enlarging its sphere of usefulness.

[From the Kittanning Democrat.]

New Dress.—The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL comes to us in this week considerably enlarged and improved in appearance. It has added a column to each page, and is about ten columns of reading matter, making this one of our largest dailies. We are glad to note the size alone that improvement has been made. The COMMERCIAL is very becoming and the general mechanical and publication appearance of the paper is such as to make it a very handsome daily newspaper, while the ably conducted editorial department will be continued in the same manner. We commend it to all who are engaged in business. The present value of the COMMERCIAL as an advertising medium at this widely is really astonishing, but yet when we examine its contents, dealing with the latest news from all sources and upon all subjects, and so full of life and spirit, daily renews. Enterprise and energy have built up the COMMERCIAL and it is now the leading daily paper in the city. We congratulate the managers upon their success, and upon the improved appearance of their valuable paper.

[From the Connellsville (Pa.) Courier.]

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL appeared in an enlarged form on Monday, and is the largest paper in the State. The COMMERCIAL has for years been the superior as a daily newspaper, and its appearance and excellent management as an enterprise fully sustains it.

[From the Venango (Pa.) Spectator.]

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL comes to us enlarged and otherwise improved, and is now the largest paper in the western part of the State, and ranks among the best for general news and market reports.

[From the Pithole Daily Record.]

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL comes to us in a greatly enlarged form. It is one of the best papers in the country, and the largest now published in Pittsburgh. Success to it.

[From the Indiana's Journal, Clearfield, Pa.]

THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.—The Commercial comes to us this week much enlarged, and otherwise improved in appearance. Eighteen months ago the COMMERCIAL was a small paper on a large sheet, and the *Journal*, but its increasing popularity early demanded its enlargement, which was done as soon as deemed necessary, and accordingly some six columns were added to its size. Its enterprise, ability as a paper and usefulness seems to have been appreciated by the public, and the COMMERCIAL has become a favorite paper, and now the proprietors have been compelled to add another column to its pages, in order to accommodate its patrons. It is the largest daily paper in the State. The COMMERCIAL is one of the few papers in Pittsburgh devoted especially to the interests of Pittsburgh, and the facilities for obtaining its news, and its general management all who may desire to subscribe for a first-class daily.

[From the Franklin Repository.]

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL has again been enlarged, and now ranks with the largest class of our dailies. It is conducted with marked vigor and ability, and well deserves its liberal patronage.

[Dunkard Creek Correspondence of Palmerville (O.) Sun Beam.]

We have a daily mail, and the greatest feature of that mail is in bringing the daily Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL to our doors. We take the liberty to say this from home—especially when the letters fail to come. The COMMERCIAL is the leading paper of Pittsburgh, and richly deserves the liberal support it receives, and it is coming on as well as ever, and devotes a large amount of labor upon the paper.

[From the Brookville, (Penna.,) Republican.]

THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.—The COMMERCIAL comes to us this week greatly enlarged and improved. It has also donned a very neat new heading, and is now one of the largest looking dailies in the State, as well as one of the most useful and best edited ones. The enlargement has added about ten additional columns. The COMMERCIAL is a favorite paper with many in this vicinity ever since it was started, and the vast increase of patronage it now receives will be a source of public favor. It contains all the latest news, and is, as it always has been, a reliable journal, and a decident supporter of the National Administration. We would commend the COMMERCIAL to all who wish to subscribe for a first class daily paper.

[From the Western Reserve, (Ohio,) Chronicle.]

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL comes to us considerably enlarged. It is the best daily paper in the State.

[From the Morgantown Post.]

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL enlarged its dimensions on last Monday, adding the amount of ten columns to its space. The COMMERCIAL we regard as one of the best papers in the country. It affords us pleasure to witness such an evidence of its deserved prosperity.

[From the Pittsburgh Family Treasure for December.

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL is enlarged by the addition of four columns, and the increasing of the length of the sheet. The COMMERCIAL is conducted with great ability, and is the zealous and active friend of good morals. It also notices the interests of religion with great favor.

EXTRACTS FROM PRIVATE LETTERS.

TUSCARAWAS, O., September 18, 1865.

* * * I immediately ordered the WEEKLY COMMERCIAL will contain an original sermon, prepared by a minister of the Gospel in Pittsburgh or vicinity, each week. We believe, more reading matter than any daily paper published in Pittsburgh, and is now filled with the most interesting news in a live, wide paper, this enlargement has been met by the public, which is hereby heartily commended.

[From the Mercer Dispatch.]

THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.—We received the Pittsburgh DAILY COMMERCIAL this week enlarged and greatly improved. It is now the cheapest, largest, and best paper published in the State. It contains thirty-six columns of reading, embracing all the current intelligence, and is filled with the latest market reports, and the latest news up to the hour of going to press.

[From the St. Louis Democrat.]

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL, one of the liveliest newspapers of the country, has been compelled, by press of advertising, to enlarge its size.

[From the Blairsville Record Era.]

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL has been materially enlarged, and is now the largest daily paper in the State. The editorial apparatus is always excellent, and the doctrine promulgated sound throughout. We do not think we are exaggerating when we say the COMMERCIAL is the best daily paper published in the State in the above named.

[From the Boston Commercial Bulletin.]

Our ever welcome, bright friend of the dingy city, the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL, is now of a handsome size, is as full of good common sense as ever, and maintains its position as one of the ablest commercial papers in the whole country.

[From the Cincinnati Journal of Commerce.]

The Pittsburgh DAILY COMMERCIAL has just made its appearance in an enlarged form, and is one of the best papers published, and we are glad to note its success.

[From the Parkersburg (West Va.) Times.]

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL comes to us much enlarged. It is one of the best commercial papers in the country, and a favorite.

[From the Washington (Pa.) Reporter and Tribune.]

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL made its appearance on Monday morning, enlarged to a sheet of forty columns, equivalent to ten columns of reading matter. The COMMERCIAL has for some time been crowded for room, in consequence of the pressure of advertising, and, enlarged as it now is, it is still crowded. It is more than any journal ever published in the Smoky City, and now ranks among the leading papers of the West.

[From the Ebensburg (Pa.) Alleghanian.]

THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, which paper has been enlarged, and otherwise greatly improved, it is now the largest daily paper in the State, and is conducted in an able manner. We are glad to note this evidence of its increasing popularity, and would say that we, and many more daily readers with it as the past. We cordially recommend all who may desire to subscribe for a first-class daily.

[From the Franklin Repository.]

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* * * I can't close this without remarking that the COMMERCIAL is all that a man can desire in a newspaper. I have taken the New York Tribune, and also the Pittsburgh Gazette, but I must say that I know of no paper that is worth the subscription for the COMMERCIAL. J. R. S.

SALEM, Clarion Co., Pa., November 21.

* * * I would say that I like the COMMERCIAL first rate. I am confident that it gave me full satisfaction in every particular. GREENSBURG, November 20.

* * * Yours was the first attempt at making a first class daily paper in Pittsburgh, although I spoke and I am pleased to know it has been successful. You have also been the means of starting a number of the papers in the State, for which their readers should be thankful to you.

BURGETTSTOWN, PA., October 25.

* * * I have profited by my subscription to WEEKLY COMMERCIAL nearly one hundred fold. In this vicinity I have received the additional draft upon me to save upwards of $100. I would not be without your paper.

SALEM, O., October 20.

* * * I am entirely satisfied with the advertising qualities of the COMMERCIAL. My card published in your paper brought me a great number of letters.

D. S.

OIL CITY, October 25.

* * * The popularity of the COMMERCIAL in the Venango oil region is unrivalled and increasing. Its entire reliability in all departments, particularly its market reports, make it a consideration with all classes. S. M.

PAPER DEALERS.

THE PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY have on hand and for sale
Print, Manilla, Hardware, Roofing and Wrapping Papers,
of all sizes and the manufacture of which they are prepared to furnish, at the shortest notice, and can afford unusual facilities to customers. Cash paid for all kinds of paper stock.
Warehouse, 82 Third street. my21

WALL PAPER,
On sale and being made, in great variety at the lowest prices at No. 107 Market street.
no11 JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

PANEL DECORATIONS,
For halls, vestibules and ceilings, in wood and fresco designs, at No. 107 Market street.
no11 JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATER.
Lessee and Manager ..... WM. HENDERSON.
Continued success of
MISS KATE REIGNOLDS,
Queen of Comedy, who will appear this evening as Cecil, Louis de Richelieu.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, will be presented the sterling comedy, in two acts, entitled
RICHELIEU AT SIXTEEN.
Count St. Louis de Richelieu ..... Miss Kate Reignolds.
Overture ..... Offenebira.
To conclude with the three act comedy of the
JEALOUS WIFE
Mrs. Oakley ..... Miss Kate Reignolds.
In rehearsal, "AS YOU LIKE IT."

MASONIC HALL.
For One Week Only, commencing Monday Evening, December 11th, 1865.
La Rue's Great War Show,
the wonderful
STRAT-O-PA-TET-I-CON;
or, WALKING ARMY,
Embracing 90,000 moving figures, vividly re-enacting the principal Battles and Naval Engagements of the Great Rebellion.
In connection with which, La Rue's OLIO OF ODDITIES, every evening, at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets, 25 cents. Reserved Seats, 50 cents. Children 25 cents.
GRAND MATINEES Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, to which pupils of schools will be admitted at 15 cents each.
Reserved seats can be secured at C. C. Mellor's music store. U. A. STANLY, Agent.
dec9-6t

PITTSBURGH MUSEUM.
64 Fifth street.
(Under the Opera House.)
Living Wild Animals,
Newly Invented Cosmoramas,
Tropical Birds,
Statuary, &c.
Admission 25 cents; Children 15 cents.
Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

PETROLEUM.

W. S. BATCHELDER,
Petroleum Broker,
19 IRWIN STREET,
dec1-3m PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH OIL WORKS.
OWSTON, WROE & CO.,
REFINERS AND DEALERS IN
Petroleum and its Products,
no27-3m Duquesne Way, near Hand st.

DUNKARD CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY.
Office, No. 115 Fourth Street.
This company was organized on the 20th inst. under the Pennsylvania Mining and Manufacturing Laws. The territory of the company adjoins the lands of the DUNKARD CREEK IRON OIL COMPANY, of this city.
CAPITAL STOCK $225,000
SHARES 225,000
PAR VALUE OF EACH SHARE 1 00
OFFICERS.
President—S. A. JOHNSTON.
Secretary and Treasurer—H. W. RITCHIE.
DIRECTORS.
S. A. JOHNSTON, | L. S. RISDON,
FRANK SNYDER, | JAMES GRAHAM,
F. D. GRIST, | C. K. KING,
H. W. RITCHIE.
fe8-1y

WELDON & KELLY,
Manufacturers of
Lamps, Lamp Goods, Chandeliers, &c.
ALSO, DEALERS IN
CARBON OILS, BENZINE, &c.,
No. 164 Wood Street, near Sixth,
oc5 PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE ARDENCO OIL COMPANY
manufacture and have for sale a
Superior Quality of Refined Ardesco Oil (Non-explosive).
Also, PURE BENZOLE.
Warehouse, 27 Irwin street, Pittsburgh, Pa. se7

PENNOCK, BALL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Eureka Carbon Oil, Eureka Lubric Oil, and Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils,
se7 No. 31 Market street, Pittsburgh.

OIL WELL STEAM ENGINES.
I am prepared to furnish Steam Engines so much approved of for Oil Wells and other purposes, on the shortest notice, having different sized Engines on hand, and finishing others. The public can be accommodated with Engines from 6 to 20 horse power. Will show for itself. WILLIAM FISHER, Fifth ward, between Mechanic and Harrison streets, Pittsburgh. 1ed6-3m

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

WILLIAM CARROLL, JOHN BEATTIE, CHAS. CARROLL, JAMES CARROLL, JR. (of Chicago), Organ, on the Oil Regions, and in the principal cities of the country.
CARROLL, BEATTIE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF
FLOUR, GRAIN, PROVISIONS
AND
Highwines, etc., etc.
No. 35 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago,
Refer by permission to City National Bank, Chicago; Second National Bank, Peoria; Commercial National Bank, Cincinnati; D. David Down & Co., St. Louis; Daniel Gaines, Pittsburgh. no24-3m

MADISON STRATTON ..... THOS. G. POINTER
HAMPTON J. CHENY ..... B. P. ROY.
STRATTON, POINTER & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the sale and purchase of Cotton and Tobacco, Wheat, Flour, Pork, Bacon, Lard, Dried Fruit, Pig Iron, and Produce generally.
Nos. 9 and 10 Broad st., Nashville, Tenn.
Strict attention paid to receiving and forwarding, and liberal advances made on consignments.
REFERENCES:
Messrs. Lyon, Shorkley & Co., Cincinnati; Bakewell & Sons, James & Laughlins, Page & Co., Pittsburgh; Fahnestock & Co., Schoenberger & Co., Singer, Nimick & Co., Nimick & Co., David Crawford, Esq., Of Pittsburgh; and the bankers, merchants and citizens generally, of Nashville. se6-1m

CARD.
RUSSELL & HALL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
69 Tchoupitoulas street,
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.
REFERENCES:
DOUGHERTY, WOOD & CO., Baltimore.
GEORGE A. WOOD, Philadelphia.
DE VALE & CO., New York.
F. NICKERSON & CO. BALDWIN, BOTUME & CO., Wheeling.
R. W. POINDEXTER, Pittsburgh.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments.
oc28-3m

JOHN S. CLARK,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND FACTOR IN
PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS,
98 Water and 132 First streets,
PITTSBURGH.
51 Broad street, New York.
oc28

GEORGE COLHOUN ..... WM. B. EDWARDS
COLHOUN & EDWARDS,
GENERAL MERCHANDISE BROKERS,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
DEALERS IN
SODA ASH, CAUSTIC, BI CARB. AND SAL SODA
ACIDS, CHEMICALS,
CRUDE AND REFINED OILS, SALT, &c.
Office, 59 Water street. NO. 38 WOOD STREET, under St. Charles Hotel.

BREWER, BURKE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AGENTS FOR THE
Pacific, Globe and Liberty Oil Works
Ample Storage for crude and Refined Oil.
Liberal cash advance made on consignments of Crude or Refined Petroleum.
Yard for storage and shipment of Crude at Lawrenceville.
Office and Warehouse, Corner Duquesne Way and Hancock street, Pittsburgh. se11

COCHRAN & RUSSELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
and dealers in
Crude and Petroleum Oils and Naval Stores.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
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DANIEL WALLACE,
Commission Merchant,
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FLOUR AND GRAIN,
No. 253 Liberty street, (Patterson's New Block.)
PITTSBURGH. Storage Warehouse, corner Penn and Wayne street.
C. REITER ..... J. A. GRAFF.
GRAFF & REITER,
Produce, Commission and For

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

THE FIRE IN RESERVE TOWNSHIP.

The Loss Fully $100,000—List of the Sufferers—Fifty Families Homeless—Measures Taken for Their Relief.

The sufferers by the fire in Reserve township, on Monday, were engaged yesterday in searching for their effects which had been carried from their houses and business establishments. Mr. J. C. Lappe, proprietor of the Keystone Tannery, is the heaviest sufferer. His establishment was very extensive, and comprised a three story brick and two story frame, with other smaller buildings, which were entirely destroyed, nothing remaining but a large smoke stack. The buildings and machinery were valued at $28,000. The stock of finished and unfinished leather, hides, bark, etc., on hand and destroyed, was very large, the estimated value being $42,000. The total amount of insurance on buildings and stock was $26,800, which is divided among six different companies.

The Allegheny Tannery, owned by Schurm & Kohler, was entirely destroyed. The tannery building and machinery was valued at $9,000, and the stock at $9,000. The insurance amounts to $2,500.

The carpenter shop of Mr. John Myerfelder, together with the stock of coffins, was destroyed. His loss amounts to $7,000, upon which there was an insurance of $600.

A two-story frame house, occupied and occupied by John Wagner, was destroyed. His insurance amounts to $600.

John Hafer, one-story frame house destroyed. Insured for $500.

Joseph Belch, two-story frame dwelling. Insured for $800.

Andrew Arnt, two-story frame house. Insured for $600.

Simon Metz, two-story frame house. Insured for $600.

John Spellman, one-story frame. No insurance.

Adam Esch, one-story frame. No insurance.

John Gerlach, two-story frame. Insured for $600.

Mrs. Margaret Fry, a large two-story frame building, occupied by eight families. No insurance.

Anthony Hoffman, brewer, brick dwelling and stable. The brewery, which was insured $6,000, was not destroyed.

Henry Geyer, brick cooper shop, valued at $2,000; insured for $1,000.

Christian Dellenbaugh, two slaughter houses, stables and outhouses, valued at $2,000; no insurance. Two other slaughter houses, belonging to Dellenbaugh, were also consumed.

A frame house, belonging to Mr. Arthur Hobson, Street Commissioner of Allegheny, was burned.

The office of Victor Seriba, Esq., Justice of the Peace of Reserve township, situated on Chestnut street, was destroyed. His books and papers, however, were saved.

The loss by this destructive fire will amount to at least $100,000. The dwellings were insured principally in the "Allegheny" and "Reserve" Companies, but the sums are not large. It is estimated that at least fifty families have been rendered homeless.

MEETING OF CITIZENS.

Yesterday afternoon, in pursuance of a call issued by Mayor Morrison, a meeting of citizens was held at the house of Col. Orr, corner of Market and Third streets, for the purpose of adopting measures for the immediate relief of the families rendered destitute by the calamitous fire. On motion, General Wm. Robinson, Jr., was called to the chair, and Col. Orr was chosen Secretary. After the chairman had stated the object of the meeting, Col. George Gazzam moved that a committee of one from each ward and precinct in the city be appointed to solicit contributions for the relief of the distressed. The motion was adopted, and the following gentlemen appointed said committee:

First Ward—Henry Kerwin, Samuel Dyer.

Second Ward—Henry Suttmeyer, John Filmer.

Third Ward—First precinct: M. McConaghy, Robert R. Hay. Second precinct: C. C. Smith, Capt. Casper Gang.

Fourth Ward—First precinct: James Graham, Joseph Craig. Second precinct: L. Walter, J. Burkhardt.

On motion, Messrs. Charles Goering, Wm. A. Reed and H. Freud, were added to the committee on the part of Reserve township.

The committee will commence their labors without delay, and it is to be hoped the citizens will subscribe liberally to the object.

Court Proceedings.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Before Judges Mellon and Brown.

The Court assembled yesterday morning at nine o'clock, when the following cases were disposed of:

—Thomas Hatzel, convicted on Monday on two indictments for selling liquor on Sunday, was sentenced on the first to pay a fine of fifty dollars and costs and undergo an imprisonment of ten days in the county jail, and on the second to pay a fine of fifty dollars and undergo thirty days imprisonment in the county jail.

John Bernhardt was next arraigned on a charge of committing an aggravated assault and battery on the person of George Rosebeck. The occurrence took place on the morning of the 4th inst., the prosecutor testifying that while passing along Liberty street, in the Fourth ward, Allegheny, on his way to work, the defendant seized him by the throat, and picking up a stone struck him on the head with it, inflicting serious and painful wounds. The statements of the prosecutor was corroborated to some extent, but for the defense evidence was adduced as to his quarrelsome character. The jury convicted, and the defendant was sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and undergo two months imprisonment in the jail.

Peter Miltenberger and Frederick and Mary Freewalt were arraigned on cross suits for fornication assault and battery. The difficulty which originated the suits occurred in Temperanceville a few weeks ago. Both parties were convicted. Sentence deferred.

Robert Edwards and Robert Love were acquitted on charges of selling liquor without license.

Hearing after professor.—The charge of larceny of twenty dollars from Felix Laverty's tavern on Smithfield street, some weeks ago, was tried and found guilty. Sentence deferred.

Michael Meskerener was convicted on a charge of committing an assault and battery on the person of Elizabeth Lurg, and sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars and costs.

James Burke, Michael Kidney and Wm. Delaney were placed on trial on a charge of riot. The defendants are members of the Third Regular Infantry, and upon their return in this city some weeks ago with a detachment of the regiment, created a disturbance on the corner of Fifth and Wylie streets, which culminated in a riot, during which considerable damage was done to Wolfsburg's saloon. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, when the defendants were sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars each, and undergo an imprisonment of sixty days in the county jail.

Central Board of Education.

The Central Board of Education met on Tuesday evening, December 12, 1865.

Present: Messrs. Brush, Crawford, Lowe, Marshall, Sergeant and Singerly, President.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The report of the Committee appointed by Councils to audit the accounts of this Board, was presented and ordered to be received and filed.

The monthly reports of the Principal of the High School, Principal of the Colored School and the Superintendent, were read and ordered to be received and filed.

On motion of Mr. Brush, a vacation of the city schools was authorized from Friday evening, December 22d, to Wednesday morning, January 3d, 1866.

On motion adjourned.

Verdict Against the Penn. C. R. R. Co.

The Court of Common Pleas for Lancaster County last week tried the case of Goodman vs. the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, damages being laid at $15,000. The plaintiff was seriously injured and his wife killed on Nov. 6, 1864, by being struck by the locomotive of a train, while crossing the track, the engineer having blown the whistle, but the wind being in the wrong direction for it to be heard, the plaintiff was totally unaware of the approach of the train. The jury brought in a verdict of $7,500 for Mr. Goodman. Counsel for defense made a motion for a new trial.

NEW HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY.—The members of the Stewart Hook, Ladder and Hose Company No. 1, have received their new truck and ladder from Philadelphia. The latter will vary in length from twelve to thirty-five feet, and are constructed so as to be used at a moment's notice. The truck is a handsome affair, and is very tastefully painted. The company will parade with their apparatus on Thursday, in order to give the citizens an opportunity of seeing it.

THE FENIAN PIN.—Pittock, at his news depot, adjoining the COMMERCIAL office, has received a supply of the Fenian breastpin. It is circular in form, and has a green field on which there is a gilt harp. It is neat and tasteful.

AGENTS FOR THE COMMERCIAL.

The following gentlemen are the authorized agents in the towns named for the PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL:

Allegheny City	J. D. MILLER.
Allegheny Valley Railroad	WILLIAM SMYERS.
Alfordia, Pa.	GEO. ALFORD.
Alliance, Ohio	D. G. HOSTER.
Altoona, Pa.	H. FRANCIS.
Allegheny City	J. T. SAMPLE.
Brownsville, Pa.	W. H. HOOD.
Baldwin, Pa.	W. C. ADAMS.
Blairsville, Pa.	W. R. BOYERS.
Beaver, Pa.	E. S. BROWN.
Brockville, Pa.	J. A. SCOTT.
Bellair, Ohio	ISAAC T. HEAD.
Birmingham, Pa.	C. FRED.
Burgettstown, Pa.	E. P. WILSON.
Braddock's Field, Pa.	S. G. GOULD.
Bakerstown, Pa.	T. STEWART.
Butler, Pa.	H. C. HAZLETT.
Cookstown, Pa.	H. H. CONNELLY.
Connellsville, Pa.	J. M. WILLIAMS.
Canonsburg, Pa.	J. H. COLEMAN.
Clarion, Pa.	J. STANLEY.
Columbiana, Ohio	T. C. ALLEN.
Canton, Ohio	A. PRICE & BRO.
Connoquenessing, Pa.	J. H. CLARK.
Culmerville, Pa.	H. C. JORDAN.
Candor, Ohio	J. CONGER.
Cecil, Pa.	J. MATHEWS.
Chartiers, Pa.	T. B. MCFARLAND.
East Lewistown, Ohio.	D. THOMAS.
Ewing's Mills, Pa.	JAMES EWING.
Export, Pa.	J. P. KEAGY.
E. & P. R. R.	J. M. SNYDER.
East Liberty, Pa.	J. M. SNYDER.
Freeport, Pa.	J. H. SHOOP.
Franklin, Pa.	SMITH & HAYS.
Greenville, Pa.	W. P. HANNA.
Greensburg, Pa.	JOHN M. LAIRD.
Hollidaysburg, Pa.	J. G. LOWRY.
Homewood, Pa.	J. E. HOOD.
Hayesville, Pa.	S. SNEE.
Johnstown, Pa.	THOMAS TROUT.
Jamestown, Pa.	J. H. CLARK.
Jeddo, Ohio	A. F. BRAY.
Kittanning, Pa.	W. H. JOHNSTON.
Library, Pa.	A. C. WILSON.
Ludrick, Pa.	JAMES CAMPBELL.
Limeville, Pa.	J. N. BARNHAM.
Moorehead, Pa.	R. WOOD.
Leechburg, Pa.	J. P. KEAGY.
Latrobe, Pa.	J. A. LOWREY.
Mechanicalville, Pa.	J. M. CRAWFORD.
McKeesport, Pa.	T. A. CARNAHAN.
Mercer, Pa.	W. WALLACE.
Massillon, Ohio	J. P. PEACE.
Neadville, Pa.	E. P. MCELROY.
Monongahela House	W. WILSON.
Marietta, Ohio	E. WINCHESTER.
Mount Union, Ohio	A. JOHNSON.
Morgantown, West Virginia	T. A. DEGITSO.
Mansfield, Pa.	J. M. ROBINSON.
New Brighton, Pa.	M. A. TOWNSEND.
New Castle, Pa.	J. P. KEAGY.
New Lisbon, Ohio	R. M. ALLEN.
North East, Pa.	A. JARDINE.
New Geneva, Pa.	JAMES M. WILSON.
New Waterford, Ohio	A. JOHNSON.
Newton, Pa.	JOHN MCCLELLAND.
Oil City, Pa.	J. P. HUGHES.
Poland, Ohio	D. A. J. BOYLE.
Pulaski, Pa.	REECE PARKER.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	H. THEARLE.
Pennsylvania R. R.	JNO. HUNT.
Plumer, Pa.	J. M. CRAWFORD.
Pa. & C. R. R.	J. W. BLACKBURN.
Punxsutawney, Pa.	J. H. ALEXANDER.
Perrysville, Pa.	J. E. HOOD.
Princeton, Pa.	T. H. JOHNSON.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	J. D. MILLER.
P. & C. R. R.	J. M. NEWCOMER.
Rochester, Pa.	ROBERT M. KEE.
Rural Ridge, Pa.	WILLIAM PORTER.
Sewickly, Pa.	H. THEARLE.
Sharon, Pa.	C. M. HOY.
Salem, Ohio	ISAAC HOLLOWAY.
Sharpsville, Pa.	C. M. HOY.
Smithfield, Pa.	G. R. WILSON.
Steubenville, Pa.	W. N. SIMS.
Saxonburg, Pa.	S. GLESSNER & SON.
Smithfield, Ohio.	S. GLESSNER & SON.
Sandy Lake, Pa.	J. HENDERSON.
Spring Dale, Pa.	J. HENDERSON.
Valley Camp, Pa.	J. H. SPRIGGS.
Uniontown, Pa.	J. H. SPRIGGS.
Upper Middletown, Pa.	A. J. FULTON.
Unionville, Pa.	A. J. FULTON.
Wellsville, Ohio	GEORGE A. IRWIN & CO.
Washington, Pa.	REED & CRAWFORD.
Waterford, Pa.	GEO. S. JEFFERY.
Wooster, Ohio	J. H. STEVENSON.
West Newton, Pa.	W. P. MCKELVEY.
Wheeling, W. Va.	

FINANCE AND TRADE.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

S. MCCLEAN, JR., PRES'T. J. M. TIERNAN, V. P.
S. S. BRYAN, (PUBLIC AND REAL ESTATE BROKER.) SECRETARY.

Meets Daily at 10½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS DEC. 12, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked
United States 6's 1881	107 80	.....
United States 5-20s old	97 60	.....
United States 5-20s, 1st series	97 60	.....
United States 10 40s	90 50	.....
United States Certificates, new	96 50	.....
Gold	142 00	.....
Allegheny County 5's	77 00	.....
Pittsburgh City 6's	99 00	.....
Allegheny Valley Railroad 7's	.....	103 50
Connellsville Railroad 6s	70 00	.....
Allegheny Valley Railroad	.....	12 00
Connellsville Railroad, non interest	9 25	.....
Connellsville Railroad, interest	9 50	.....
Citizens' National Bank	.....	81 00
Exchange Bank	.....	80 00
First North Western National Bank	.....	114 00
Merchants' and Manufacturers' Nat'l Bk	57 00	.....
Pittsburgh National Bank	.....	105 00
Third National Bank	124 50	.....
Ashtabula Oil Co.	26 00	27 25
Cherry Run Central Oil Co.	25	30
Cherry Run and Pithole	25	.....
Oil Creek	.....	25
Philadelphia, Lancaster and Cherry Run	1 50	.....
Pithole	10	85
Pithole, Allc. & Man. Rll. 7 p cent bonds	.....	97 50
Red Hill Coal	.....	60 00
Nutfield Coal and Lime Co.	.....	50 00
Philadelphia and Youghiogheny Coal	.....	35 00
Pittsburgh and Steamer's Run Oil Co.	.....	11 00

TUESDAY, December 12—P. M.

There was a brisk demand on the loan market to-day, and money to-day passed up a little. As the January settlement is now approaching, we may look for considerable stringency. There is, besides, a vast amount of capital locked up in coal, which may soon be returned. If so, it will give some relief to any tightness that may occur between this and the first of the new year. The National banks here are not discounting much paper. They keep themselves in readiness for any demand from the interior.

—There is more inquiry for United States securities in this market, but the bids are too much below the New York rates for any transactions to be made. Municipal bonds are in request, but there is no improvement in the bids. The best offers are made privately, without any change. The demand for Allegheny Valley has ceased almost, but Connellsville receives a bid nearly ever day, at the Board. Bank stocks are in good demand, but are firmly held. Oil stocks have improved, and Columbia sold at 85@ 90, only a small lot, however, and is generally held at 97½ to 98. The company have closed their books preparatory to another dividend, and could not be induced to part with any of their certificates. Ritchie is very quiet since its recent loss; holders seem puzzled to know what to do with their stock. If the company can recuperate without calling for an assessment, in due time its affairs may be put on as satisfactory a footing as those were. It has certainly been a very unfortunate company. The Horseneck Oil Company, a West Virginia concern, although principally owned and officered in this city, has made an assignment of their property, and stock is worthless. As the stock is all paid up, the company can't compel its payment under penalty of a forfeiture. A meeting of the subscribers to the Tarr, Story and Cherry Run Oil Company is announced to take place later this afternoon, at Lippincott's, in the Diamond. The notice very facetiously promises that the only developments ever made by this company will be made at this time. We hope they have struck a rousing good well. There was a sale to-day of a small lot of Cherry Run Central at 20 cents. This is the first transaction in the stock for the last four or five months which has come under our notice. There are a good many bonds on the territory, and some parties are still pegging away. The wells are so very deep, however, that they experience great difficulty in testing them. Every time the tubing is drawn there are good indications of oil, which helps to keep up their courage. The Company should be blamed for any lack of energy or expenditure of means in the development of its territory.

The supply of currency in the Philadelphia market is reported as still very limited, as compared with the demand. The *Press* says: Borrowers are pressing the banks for discounts. Those institutions, however, continue to move with great caution, and discount only first-class names, and but for very short periods. First grade commercial paper sells on the street at 7@8 per cent; second grade ranges up to 14 per cent. The recent gilt of Western grain in this market has not yet been disposed of, and pending its conversion into money, dealers in that trade are anxious borrowers. Lenders, on all sides, are extremely cautious.

—The decline in gold to 141, at which it closed on Saturday, is attributed to various causes, but all of them combined will show that the gold market has taken a downward turn which will doubtless continue as a steady movement. The receipts from exports have been so large sales of gold on Government account, which naturally had a depressing effect upon the price. The New York Subtreasury was a large seller on Wednesday last, the sum being made, as alleged, in order to prepare for the half year's interest on three hundred millions of Seven-Thirty notes due on the 15th inst. The interest to be disbursed amounts to $10,500,000. Another cause of the fall in the gold premium is found in the general confidence of the community as to the financial future brought about by the successful execution of the Secretary of the Treasury. The contraction policy of the department is warmly commended, and, it is said upon good authority, will be continued. It is hinted that it is at present has also had some effect upon the price.

—Copper—Mining shares in Boston are dull, and prices weaker. We note the following transactions: Franklin declined 2; Hancock 1; Isle Royale ½; Pewabic 2½; Quincy 2. Concord sold at 3½; Superior 2½; Rockland 2½; Dudley 7½. The following were the closing quotations: Allouez, 3@3½; Bates, 9@9½; Bay State 10@11; Central 30@50; Concord 3½ bid; Copper Falls 23@23½; Franklin 30@37; Hancock 13@13½; Isle Royale 19@19½; Minnesota 10@10½; National 2½ (asked); Pewabic 33@33½; Pittsburgh 56@57; Quincy 79@80. Superior 21@21½; Pittsburgh 56@57; Quincy 79@80. Superior 21@21½.

—The Chicago *Times* presents rather a gloomy picture of mercantile affairs in that city. It says: "The week closes with business in a most deplorable condition. The accounts of our correspondents are far behind, their stores full of goods and nothing selling. There is a positive feeling of alarm as to the future which is daily depressing trade more and more. Country merchants refuse to buy to any extent, save what is necessary to carry them over from week to week—they being apprehensive of a marked falling off in prices. Retailers have put in their old axes, and many of them fearful they have gone really over their depth. In fact, the general feeling is, that the profits of a year's most successful business will be swept away, before the present crisis is passed, even if their original capital is not to a great extent encroached upon. In the produce market there has been quite a panic in prices, elicited by several failures of grain operators. The receipts are liberal, and there seem to be no definite buyers in the market seeking a winter's investment.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

[From Work, McCoach & Co. Stock and Exchange Brokers.]

PHILADELPHIA, December 12.—St. Nicholas, 8; Maple Shade, 3; Curtin, Ballard & Call, 1; McClintock, 1½; Excelsior, ½; Oil Creek and Clarion Railroad, 1½; Quaker City, 1; Sugar Creek, 6; Eldorado, 5; Mingo, 2½; Junction, 1½.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
Wednesday, December 13, 1865.

Business continues to move along slowly, the demand being altogether of a local description. The fact is trade will necessarily be dull until after the holidays; besides, the present is the time of year settlements, hence but little attention is paid to outdoor transactions. The weather is altogether unseasonable, in fact we have had no winter weather this season. The boating season is fast drawing to a close, nothing has been done worthy of special notice. It certainly looks as if we were to become Jews the coming season; packers are holding back and show no disposition to commence operations. In consequence of the one of our heaviest dealers, he stated that he did not intend to pack here this season. Last season he was among the largest. The receipts of hogs so far have been light, and prices ruling high. There is a large quantity on the line alone can solve. If the packing is as proportionately light in December as it was in November, there will be a scarcity of product and a rapid advance in prices. Fears of the Government is what will depress prices. The supply of money in the market is small; the sales, however, were restricted to lots to supply the home market. On the landing business was moderately active; boats continue to load for the Southern trade. The Indianian departed for Zanesville on time, with a good trip. The packet Lorena left for the Sunny South with a good trip, principally of Pittsburgh manufactures. The Financier, Kate Robinson, and Messenger are announced to leave to-day. Both rivers are falling, but from appearances they will soon be on the rise. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

GRAIN.—The market has been quite inactive for some days; dealers have confined their purchases to such sufficient to supply the immediate wants. There appears to be large sales to old country. Coffee—The rates of this were, for No. prime, 32 gals—Were steady, with only a very active demand. The current rates were: Cuba, 1½@1¾c; Porto Rico, 15@16c; Cuba, 1½@1¾c; Porto Rico, 15@16c; Cuba, 1½@1¾c; Porto Rico, 15@16c;